The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth Avenue.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage pre-paid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year ($3 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25; postage prepaid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1876. NO. 182.

The daily and weekly Commercial—Newspapers are sent to subscribers until ordered stopped and all arrearages paid, at any post office in the United States, whether it be directed to the office or to a private residence, or whether the subscriber takes the paper from the office or not.

If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Post Office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually as Absolute Protection Against Losses by Mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

General Appropriation Bill Passes Second Reading.

AN ATTEMPTED STEAL CUT OFF.

The Boom Bill Investigation.

Peter Herdic Around Among the Boys

The Virtuous Morgan R. Wise "Spurns an Offer."

Thornton the Person Who Approached Members.

$400 For Voting Against the Bill.

$200 THE PRICE FOR DODGING.

SENATOR BOYER ALSO IN THE FIELD.

Also Gentner, of Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 6, 1876.

SENATE.

The following House bills were passed:

To fix the amount of bail to be given by the Sheriffs of the several counties of this Commonwealth.

Empowering the Councils in the boroughs of this Commonwealth to prescribe by ordinance the salary to be paid out of the borough treasury to the burgesses respectively in lieu of all fees, fines and costs, the manner in which salaries shall be paid, and directing all fees, fines and costs to be paid into the borough treasury.

To repeal an act defining the duty of school directors in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth wards of Philadelphia, approved March 21, 1866.

To provide for a proper representation of the mineral resources of Pennsylvania at the Centennial Exhibition.

A spirited discussion ensued on the bill providing for the payment for canvass, transportation and grounds for the purposes of the Centennial Encampment of the National Guard, which finally passed.

The Governor sent in the following appointments: notaries public—A. A. Jackson, James S. Todd, Pittsburgh; A. N. Breckenridge, Meadville; Nelson P. Brydon, Sharon.

HOUSE.

The House spent the morning in considering bills on second reading. Among those passed were the following called up by Mr. Graham: Making appropriations for the salaries of officers, clerks, employees, and for the improvement of the grounds and buildings of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Dixmont.

Making appropriations for the salaries of the officers and for repairs to the Western Penitentiary, and for books and stationery for prisoners.

The bill to regulate the sale of refined petroleum used for burning or illuminating purposes was indefinitely postponed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House reassembled at three o'clock. The act to repeal an act to extend the provisions of an act to prohibit issuing licenses in Armstrong, Potter, Indiana and Perry counties to the boroughs of West Newton and Mount Pleasant, in the county of Westmoreland, so far as relates to the borough of Mount Pleasant, passed second reading.

The House then, in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the General appropriation bill on second reading. The question was on the adoption of section 10, appropriating $500,000 for expenses of the Legislature. Mr. Reighard moved to amend by striking out Treasurer be directed to pay the necessary expenses of the Legislature, etc., without expressing any specific sum. Agreed to.

Mr. Reighard moved further to amend by adding a provision that the State Treasurer be directed to pay the necessary expenses of the Legislative Committee to investigate the affairs of the Reading Railroad Company, the State Treasury, the Reform School at Morganza, and House of Refuge at Philadelphia.

Messrs. Leigh and Gehr opposed the amendment on constitutional grounds, which prohibited members from receiving any other compensation than that allowed as their mileage.

Mr. Mitchell opposed the payment of the committee to investigate the State Treasury in a lengthy speech, and cited numerous authorities in support of his position.

Mr. Bell offered the following amendment, which was agreed to: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be held to give any compensation whatsoever to any member, and the item "expenses," as herein mentioned, shall be held to include only such items of expenditure as shall be proven by vouchers duly certified to the satisfaction of the Auditor General and the State Treasurer.

On the question of striking out the payment of expenses of all commissioners, yeas 31, nays 107, it disagreed to; the bill as amended then passed second reading.

The friends of the Stay law, after caucusing, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which it was defeated, and it comes up again for final passage next week. Mr. Zern moved to reconsider, Mr. Irwin and Speaker Patterson voting with him.

The supplementary act to provide for the better security of life and property from damages from coal oil and petroleum was indefinitely postponed.

The act conferring additional powers upon the several boroughs of the Commonwealth passed second reading.

Mr. Plummer offered the following:

That in order to facilitate the business of the House and aid the committee appointed to inquire whether there has been any misconduct on the part of any member of the House in violation of sections 29 and 30 of article 3 of the Constitution, in connection with the Boom bill, any person having any charge to prefer against any member of the House or officer of the House in connection with said inquiry shall do so in writing over his own signature, on or before Monday next, to the Speaker, which charge shall be laid before the House and referred to said committee, and if no charge be so preferred on or before Monday next, the committee to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Huhn offered the following:

WHEREAS, A committee of investigation on the passage of House bill No. 26 has been appointed totally from those members who voted in favor of the passage of the bill; and whereas, in order that a fair and full investigation of the means used to pass said bill, said committee should be composed of members in part of those who voted against the passage of the same; therefore,

Resolved, That the number of said committee be increased to nine members, the additional members to be appointed from those who voted against the passage of said bill.

The House refused to suspend the rules to consider the resolutions, and they lay over one day.

Adjourned.

The act appropriating $55,000 to defray the expenses of the military to attend the Centennial passed finally and goes to the Governor for his signature.

The committee appointed by the House to investigate members of the House in regard to improper means used to secure the passage of the Boom bill, held a session this evening, when some fifty members were examined under oath. Nothing important was elicited till Backus took the stand, and stated that Herdic, at the Keystone Hotel, asked him if any members were going to vote conscientiously against his bill, and if so he could convince them in ten minutes that he (Herdic) was right. He also wished to know any members who could be influenced by "my money." Wise, of Greene county, swore he was approached in a mysterious way in his seat in the House, and told that Herdic wished to see him. He stated that he spurned the offer promptly, and stated then that he thought any member should be shot who would sell our his constituency. The party who approached him marked the amount on a book which he could get if he would vote against the Boom bill. When asked who the member was who approached him, he promptly answered, Thornton, of Allegheny.

Mr. Buck, of Cambria county, was examined and stated that he had been improperly approached in Bolton's Hotel, about two weeks ago by a person, who stated that the Boom bill was an unjust bill, and that there was money in it if he would vote against it; that he would receive $400 if he would vote against it, and two hundred if he dodged. When asked who had approached him, he answered "Thornton."

Mr. Warner was also approached and offered $400 if he would vote against the bill and $200 if he would dodge. He stated that he was approached by Gentner, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Conrod, of Berks county—I was approached by a member, told him I was in favor of the bill; told me there was some money in voting against the bill. He said $200 in hand and $200 additional if the bill should be defeated. He stated that the person who approached him was Senator Boyer, of Clearfield.

There is much talk and excitement here over the affair, and any member who should be proven guilty will no doubt be promptly expelled. The committee sit again to-morrow, when further exposures will follow and some rich and racy developments may be looked for.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. THURMAN, from the Committe on the Judiciary, reported, with amendments, the House bill to correct an error in the revised statutes, in regard to warrants of arrest in extradition cases. The amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely on the Senate bill to abolish capital punishment and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the same committee, reported a bill to further provide for administering of oaths in the Senate. He said the bill was submitted in response to an order of this Senate yesterday, instructing the committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting such bill.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. BOUTWELL, making appropriation to defray the expenses of the committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the recent election in Mississippi. Referred.

By Mr. SARGENT, to amend the act of Congress creating the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama claims, approved June 23, 1874. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the House bill to provide for deficiency in the Engraving and Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration on Monday next. Calendar.

After the expiration of the morning hour the consideration of the bill fixing the rate of postage on third-class mail matter was resumed.

Mr. HARVEY offered a substitute for the bill, allowing four pound packages in the mails at the rate of postage of one cent for each two ounces. He addressed the Senate in favor of his substitute.

Mr. BOGY spoke against making the Post-office a self-sustaining institution. He doubted the policy of reducing postage on letters to two cents. Newspapers and periodicals ought to be scattered throughout the land, and if there must be a tax to transport them, the people of the country could not pay for a better or more useful object. He favored an increase of the rate on merchandise, but no increase on the rate on newspapers and periodicals. He approved the amendment of the Senator from Kansas (Harvey).

Mr. MANEY spoke in support of the bill. If the Senate would sustain the committee and pass this bill the Government would save about seven million dollars per annum.

Pending discussion, Mr. Edmunds called up the House bill reported by the Judiciary Committee during the morning hour amending section 1,014 of the Revised Statutes in regard to limitations in prosecutions for crime. The amendments proposed by the committee, of a verbal character, were agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. ALCORN spoke in favor of the bill fixing the rate of postage on third-class matter, and said that there was a deficiency of eight or nine million dollars in the Postoffice Department which must be supplied from the National Treasury, unless some measure be adopted to make the Department self-sustaining. One cause for the deficiency was the excessive amounts paid for contracting, another cause was the large number of employees in the postal service. There might be a material reduction in the number of letter carriers.

Mr. WINDOM said he could not see how the Government sustained a loss by carrying packages at one cent an ounce. When he compared the amount collected from the people on third class mail matter with the demands of railroad companies he was unable to see how any loss was sustained by the Department for the transportation of that matter. Newspapers and periodicals went from the office of publication to actual subscribers were not touched by the bill. If persons, as a matter of convenience, desired to send merchandise through the mails which should be sent by express, such as sample goods, they paid the cost of transportation. The express companies charged according to the distance which packages were conveyed, and it was perfectly proper for the Government to do so, as proposed by the bill.

Mr. MERRIMON submitted an amendment to strike out of the first section the following clause: inscribed on the envelope or wrapper and constituting third class matter: "And all other matter which may be declared mailable by law, and which does not exceed above the weight prescribed by law, which are not from their form or nature liable to destroy, deface or otherwise injure the contents of mail bags or the person of any one engaged in the postal service." He then proposed as an amendment providing for a fourth class of mail matter, for articles now classed as third, fourth second or third classes, to be transmitted one thousand miles or less at ——cents for each ounce or fractional part thereof, and for all distances over 1,000 miles —— cents for each ounce or fractional part thereof. It was ordered that both amendments be printed.

Pending discussion, Mr. Cockrell presented a memorial of the Kansas City, Mo., Board of Trade, asking the passage of a law to establish terms of Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the Western District of Missouri at Kansas City. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. HARVEY presented joint resolutions of the Kansas Legislature, asking the passage of a law donating Fort Harker military reservation to that State for educational purposes; also a resolution remonstrating against any reduction of the army, and in favor of maintaining two of the companies now on frontiersetters against anticipated depredations of the Sioux, and other tribes of Indians, both of which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely on the Senate bill to make persons chargeable with crimes and offenses witnesses in the courts of the United States. Indefinitely postponed.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BALLOU, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution appropriating —— dollars for the purchase of all the property of the *Congressional Globe*, consisting of all stereotype plates, bound and unbound volumes, copyright and other property belonging to which most of the plates and bound volumes are stored. Referred.

Mr. HOLMAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate bill fixing the President's salary after the 4th of March, 1877, at twenty-five thousand dollars. Passed without discussion.

The question was then taken on the motion made yesterday by Mr. Holman to refer to the Committee of the Whole the bill reported adversely from the Committee on Banking and Currency to regulate the rate of interest throughout the country on national money (greenbacks, national bank notes, &c.), and to make it six per cent. The motion was rejected, yeas 76, nays 135, and then the bill was laid on the table.

The House then resumed consideration of the bill to carry into operation the Hawaiian treaty. Addresses in favor of the bill were made by Messrs. HOOPER and GARFIELD.

Mr. GIBSON spoke in opposition.

Mr. WOOD, of New York, who has charge of the bill, gave notice that as there were but two other speeches to be made on it, he would endeavor to get a vote next Monday.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill, and took recess till 7:30, the evening session to be for the same business.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session opened with attack on the Committee of Appropriations carried on by Messrs. Joyce, Dannell, Townsend, of Pennsylvania, and Williams, of Wisconsin, which attack was responded to on the part of the committee by Messrs. Randall, Whitehouse and Willard. An amendment offered to insert an item for a stenographer for the Comptroller of the Currency was, after a half hour's debate, rejected by a strict party vote.

After progressing as far as the 25th page of the bill, Mr. RANDALL suggested that as silver was likely to become a law, very many of hardships caused by the reduction of the force in the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department could be mitigated by having revenue stamps, which were now printed under contract, printed by the bureau. He understood that by this means employment could be given to about two-thirds of the force lately employed there, and he also understood that in that way the Secretary of the Treasury had already given the requisite ninety days' notice to end the contract.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Stealing the Livery of an Editor to Serve the Devil In.

BOSTON, April 6.—The Springfield *Republican* of to-day, says that in settling the affairs of Patrick Donahue, proprietor of the Boston *Pilot*, the Catholic newspaper of this city, who recently went into bankruptcy, facts of the most disgraceful character came to light. It seems that for many years Donahue had been in the habit of receiving funds from persons who wished to place them in safe hands. He had the unlimited confidence of the public and especially of the Catholics who regarded him as one of their best friends. During the past few years he has received thousands of dollars from this class of people. Mr. Donahue, as President of the Emigrant Savings Bank, also suggested to ignorant depositors that he would receive their money the same as he did, and would invest it safely for them and pay them seven per cent. interest. In this way thousands of dollars were taken. It is found that trust funds confided to his care, and money received on deposit, have been put into his business and lost. The suffering which will follow this breach of trust cannot fail to be very great.

An American Murderer Arrested in England.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Gustave Cleaver, *alias* Myers, arrested in Liverpool on a charge of grossly assaulting his daughter, has confessed himself to be the murderer of John Miniken, at Freehold, New Jersey, in November, 1854. The Secretary of State is in correspondence with the British Government on the subject.

A Wealthy Farmer Murdered.

HARMONY, N. J. April 6.—Jacob Young, a wealthy farmer, was murdered in his house here yesterday. No trace of the murderer.

Beaten to Death by Burglars.

TUSCARORA, Pa., April 6.—George Houser and sister were bound, gagged and beaten so severely by burglars that the latter has died. Their house was robbed of some money and jewelry.

The Full Vote in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, April 6.—Full returns of yesterday's election for Governor give Lippitt, Republican, 8,357; Howard, Prohibition, 6,385; Beach, Democrat, 3,602.

Checkered Front Removed.

The Checkered Front has removed to 172 and 174 Wood street, a few doors from Liberty street. The largest warehouse in the city.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Consolidation of Revenue Districts.

Redistricting of Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

SOME NEW ARMY REGULATIONS.

The Whisky Trial Investigation.

THE AIM OF THE DEMOCRATS

To Stir Up Strife Between Grant and Bristow.

THE SALARY OF THE EXECUTIVE.

Grant Will Approve the Bill Reducing It.

A Special Message on the Subject Promised.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1876.

Consolidation of Revenue Districts.

The House Committee on Appropriations having decided to reduce, by consolidation, the districts of internal revenue from two hundred and nine, the present number, to one hundred and five, it is proposed to make a compromise on one hundred and sixty-six. Both Commissioner Pratt and Deputy Commissioner Rodgers agree that the success which attended the consolidation a year ago would now justify another step in the same direction. A plan of consolidation has been formed upon, and will in a day or two be transmitted to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and will by them be incorporated as a substitute for the House provisions on the same subject, and will doubtless become a law. The following is the proposed consolidation for Pennsylvania and West Virginia:

The State of Pennsylvania to be divided into nine districts, the first district to be composed of the counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Lancaster, Delaware and Chester, and the city of Philadelphia, the collector's office to be at Philadelphia; the second of the counties of Lehigh, Berks, Schuylkill and Lebanon, the collector's office at Reading; the third of the counties of Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne, Luzerne, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Sullivan and Lackawanna, Columbia and Montour, the collector's office at Wilkesbarre; the fourth of the counties of Lancaster, Cumberland, York and Adams, the collector's office at Lancaster; the fifth of the counties of Adams, Bedford, Franklin, Somerset, Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, with the addition of territory detached as a sixth of the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Juniata, Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga and Potter, with the collector's office at Williamsport, the seventh district to be composed of the counties of Erie, Warren, McKean, Forest, Elk, Cameron, Crawford, Venango, Mercer and Clearfield, with the collector's office at Franklin; the eighth of the counties of Allegheny (including Neville Island), Beaver, Lawrence, Butler, Washington and Greene, with the collector's office at Pittsburgh; the ninth of the counties of Fayette, Westmorland, Indiana, Armstrong, Jefferson and Clearfield, with the collector's office at Greensburg. The State of West Virginia to be divided into two districts, with the collector's offices at Wheeling and Grafton.

Army Headquarters.

The general feature of the adjustment between the Secretary of War and General Sherman, in the re-establishment of army headquarters at Washington, are that the Adjutant and Inspector General's Departments will be under the direct control of the General of the army, who will be held responsible for the discipline, movements and efficiency of the troops in garrison and campaign. The other staff departments will remain under the direct control of the General of the army. General Sherman expresses great satisfaction at the happy termination of this controversy, and anticipates no further clashing of authority.

Trying to Stir Up Strife.

The Whisky Investigating Committee will recall General Henderson. The evident purpose of the Democrats is to endeavor to stir up strife between the President and Secretary Bristow. They hope to show by Henderson that the President and Attorney General did not actively co-operate with Bristow in suppressing whisky ring.

The President and His Salary.

It is intimated that the President will approve the bill reducing the salary of the Executive. It is stated, however, that he will accompany the approval with a special message, in which he will state that he was not justified to approve the increase of salary four years ago, because it was in an appropriation bill at the close of a session, and could not veto it without defeating the whole bill.

A Correction.

In the haste of transcribing the names of the parties asking the retention of Surveyor Steel, that of ex-United States Senator John Scott was mentioned in that connection. The House was about to adjourn, and not desiring to detain the Private Secretary of the Speaker, who had the custody of the papers, that officer volunteered to read the names to your correspondent. This he did. In this manner the name of ex-Senator Scott was inadvertently mentioned in the connection stated. The telegram of ex-Senator Scott, dated at Pittsburgh, February 29, 1876, and addressed to the President, asks, in event of the removal of Mr. Steele, the appointment of William A. Herron.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1876.

THE EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Phelps, of counsel for General Schenck, presented to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day a list of witnesses he desired summoned. Mr. Hamilton suggested that no further testimony be taken concerning the history of Emma mine. General Schenck invited the most searching investigation, and testified that the committee should encompass the whole ground, showing all the facts connected with the history, progress, ownership, and sale of the mine, the testimony against him being contradictory in various points, but implicating him in alleged fraudulent transactions. Mr. Springer, of the committee, asked General Schenck if the committee should say he honestly and in good faith acquired his interest in the mine, irrespective of any fraud that might have been committed by others, whether he would still desire a fuller investigation for the sake of others. General Schenck replied than he desired such investigation for others as well as himself. The ground on which he was this day was that he was neither a dupe nor a rascal. He knew he was neither, but he invested his money in the mine with the view of bettering his condition. He made his investment with his eyes open; he wished to show not only this, but that the mine is still enormously valuable property, and not subject to reports or to mismanagement of the company in England. He did not want to appear as a simple booby, taken in by others, and therefore desired it

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1876.

THE edito of the New York *Sun* boasts that he is a "freethinker." We suppose his creed may be compassed in the line: "Thinking is nothing but a waste of thought."

A CRITIC sadly remarks that "public opinion doesn't seem to affect Congress much." Of course it doesn't. Although you expel nature with a pitchfork she will come back again.

SO THICK is the *Post's* atmosphere of anxiety to learn the views of the COMMERCIAL on certain subjects, that one could cut it with a knife. The Stygian darkness of our neighbor will be enlightened all in good time.

IT IS stated that the investigation into the conduct of General SCHENCK has resulted in convincing all but two members of the committee that his connection with the Emma Mine, though reprehensible, was not in itself dishonest. A kind of leatheriness of moral sense, as it were.

THE New York Court of Appeals has just decided that "a bank is not responsible for the payment of a check it has certified, provided the amount written therein was altered before the certification." Probably there never was a wider door opened for fraud than this reversal of all established precedent.

THE *London Times*, of a late date, after analyzing the recent yearly reports of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, says of the former that it is, all things considered, very satisfactory, and that the company is "one of the soundest in the United States." Character is credit, in all the marts of the world.

OUR local Democratic contemporary is exercised to learn the financial policy of the Republican party. Well, last month the national debt was reduced $4,240,883, and the probability is that the entire debt will be paid off by successive Republican administrations before the Democrats reconcile their differences on the monetary question. That's a pretty sound policy, isn't it?

THERE were exported from the port of Philadelphia, during the month of March, articles of an aggregate value of $3,672,383. American vessels carried $1,023,744, and foreign foreign vessels $2,648,619 worth of goods. The total exports of the same port during the corresponding month in 1875 were valued at $2,422,024, the comparison showing a steady and healthful growth in the trade of the chief city of the Commonwealth.

CONGRESSMAN BANNING, of Ohio, is Chairman of the Military Committee. He is an ardent Democratic "reformer," and has been very active in cutting down the pay of the army. It has just leaked out that when he was Lieutenant Colonel of the 12ist Ohio Volunteers, he got a considerable amount of crooked pay out of the Government, which was obliged to prosecute him to make him disgorge. "BANning" means unblessing.

THE United States Senate has passed the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue new five per cent. coupon bonds to pay off the Alabama claims thus far adjudicated. The operation will require the sale of about $5,500,000 of the bonds. It does not, however, increase the funded debt of the United States; the amount issued being taken from the registered certificates of the new five per cent. stock held by the Secretary of the Treasury in trust for the Geneva award.

SPAIN is financiering Cuba to death. The Captain-General has just issued a decree abolishing existing taxes, and announcing that hereafter taxes will be collected annually to the amount of $82,000,000, of which $46,000,000 is to be derived from customs and $36,000,000 from direct imposts. In addition, bonds to the amount of $130,000,000, bearing gold interest at eight per cent. will be issued to mortgage whatever property may escape the tax-gatherer. The population of the island is only 1,300,000.

THE current number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, in a review of MORRIS' translation of the Æneid, observes, somewhat flippantly, "Probably no one would now rank the Æneid as a great poem." That is a great mistake. He whom DANTE owned as his master and called the honor and light of the poets; on whose name CHAUCER invoked benison and glory; whom rare BEN JOHNSON called the master of the epic poem, and DRYDEN pronounced to surpass in majesty—is in no danger of losing his lofty place on Parnassus through the pedantic decryal of a fastidious modern magazine.

"EVEN Thurlow Weed confesses that if the Republican party succeeds in the coming Presidential election it must be because it is stronger than Grant's administration, which weighs it down."—*New York Post.*

True; but the party is stronger; and does not propose to defend or excuse the errors of the President or the frauds of his appointees. It will be, as it has been, as quick to discern and as ready to rebuke the dishonesty of officials in its own ranks as in those of the Democratic party. And herein is contained the pledge and prophecy of its continued ascendancy and power. It is so strong in its own integrity, that no isolated acts of its members or hangers-on can destroy it.

THE United States Circuit Court of New York has just rendered a decision which covers a legal point never, it is said, before vested in any court in this country. A man was indicted for robbing the United States mails, and the indictment was designated as "D. K. OLNY WINTER." Motion to quash the indictment was made on the ground that WINTER'S Christian name (DANFORTH) was not given in the indictment. But the Court denied the motion, and held that "there appears to be no law against a person's having several given names, nor anything to prevent a person from adopting any one of several names given him at baptism as the one by which he shall be called or known." Hence a person can properly be called by his name in an indictment, no mater in what order it may stand among his given name.

THE reported intention of a leading manufacturing firm of Sheffield, England, to transfer its business to this country, is a fact of more than ordinary significance; but it will be readily understood when the statistics of the Sheffield trade with the United States are taken into consideration. The American Consul at that place has furnished to a Liverpool paper figures showing a total of $585,000 for the quarter ending March 31, 1876, against $2,275,000 for the first quarter of 1873. The causes which have brought about this extraordinary decrease of the trade of that city with the United States reside chiefly in the superiority of some articles manufactured by our home industry, as compared with the same produced at Sheffield, in the unsettled condition of the wages of the English workmen, and of the amount of production and of the price of coal and iron ore.

THE people of this country have got into the habit of thinking that the depression of trade and the amount of failures are greater here than anywhere else; but the following table which the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* has compiled from official sources, shows that, in the way of failures at least, our Dominion neighbors have within the last year or two suffered quite as much as ourselves. The figures give the number and amount of failures for the years mentioned:

	UNITED STATES.		CANADA.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1872	4,069	$121,056,389	1872	726	$8,454,545
1873	5,183	228,499,900	1873	957	12,581,818
1874	5,830	155,239,000	1874	923	7,630,765
1875	7,740	201,060,353	1875	1,908	28,834,967

Taking the number and amount of failures as an index of the depression of trade, the United States suffered more severely in 1873 than Canada, and the same was true in 1874. But last year, while both the number and amount of failures in this country increased 30 per cent. over 1874, the number of failures in Canada increased over 100 per cent., and the amount of liabilities increased 400 per cent. This difference will be better understood if the proportion of failures to population in each of the countries is given. Thus in 1873, the aggregate of liabilities in the failures in the United States was at the rate of $5 80 per capita of 39,000,000 of population, while in Canada it was at the rate of only $3 per capital of the 4,000,000 of population in the Dominion. In 1874 the rate was $4 per capita in the United States and only $1 99 per capita in Canada. But in 1875, notwithstanding the great increase of failures in the United States, the relative rate in the two countries was greatly changed. In this country the aggregate liabilities amounted to $6 10 per capita of the population, but in Canada they were $7 20 per capita. These results certainly do not accord with the popular political theory that our commercial depression is in some way produced by this, that or the other "defect of our currency system."

AN INSURANCE bill, which will virtually exclude American companies from Canada in the future has just passed through the Committee of the Dominion Parliament, with every prospect of its becoming a law. The provisions of the bill require of each company organized elsewhere than in Canada a deposit with two Canadian trustees of securities equal in amount to all its matured Canadian claims and the full reserve or reinsurance value for its outstanding Canadian policies; or, in lieu of this, the company may deposit with the Receiver-General an amount not less than $50,000, equal to the matured claims aforesaid, and one-half of the reserve or reinsurance value. Any impairment in the deposit is to be made good within sixty days after notice to the company, or its license will be revoked. If an expired or revoked license is not renewed within thirty days, the company is to be deemed insolvent, and the Canadian assets distributed under the orders of an insolvency court. The securities once deposited are irreclaimable except upon the payment in full of all Canadian claims both for losses and surrender values. Any person delivering a policy or collecting a premium for an unlicensed company is subjected to a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment not exceeding six months. The gravity of this proposed legislation, as touching American interests, is strongly set forth by the Chicago *Tribune*, which shows that our companies have at risk on lives in Canada over $43,000,000, which is $5,000,000 more than the combined Canadian life risks of all the Canadian and British companies, and have already on deposit there, under existing statutes, $1,500,000 as a guarantee of good faith. If the bill becomes a law, compliance with it will compel our companies to surrender all control over more than $5,000,000 of their assets, increasing the amount as their business increases, and dedicate the same absolutely to Canadian policy holders. The *Tribune* says:

"It is hardly to be supposed that any American company will attempt to comply with the provisions of this bill. No company can do so without jeopardizing its own safety. For all practical purposes, this measure may be considered as one to exclude American life insurance companies from all business in Canada. The bill is without parallel in the history of insurance legislation. There is no justification or excuse for it in the laws enacted by some of our States with regard to foreign fire insurance companies, for the two sorts of corporations stand on entirely different grounds. Moreover, the exactions sought to be imposed by this bill are far more severe than any provided by any American statute as to any class of insurance companies. It is conceived in a spirit altogether foreign to the broad and liberal temper of international comity which usually characterizes Canadian legislation, and is for that reason to be earnestly deprecated by all on both sides of the line who desire that the two countries should be more closely allied in their commercial relations. One inevitable result of the enactment of the bill will come in the form of retaliatory laws by our State Legislatures, making it practically impossible for companies from the Dominion to do business here. Such laws would be unwise and deplorable; but *lex talionis* is a law of human nature, and legislators are apt to lend a willing ear to its suggestions."

It appears that the agents of British companies have asked for a short delay that the views of their principals may be ascertained, but the Finance Minister is pressing the bill with a promise that the clause affecting their interests will be amended before the final stage in the House. Several new Canadian companies are seeking corporation in view of the increased business which is expected to follow the passage of the measure.

WE ARE glad to observe that the press and bar are taking up the case of KILBOURNE, the recusant real estate pool witness, imprisoned by order of the House of Representatives for refusing to surrender his business books and papers into the hands of the committee. An eminent jurist writes to the Washington *Republican* saying that Mr. KILBOURNE is incarcerated in violation of the Constitution, the Statutes of the United States (Rev. Stat., page 17,) and his reserved power as one of the people. Where is "the Constitutional grant of power" that permits a fraction of Congress to deprive a citizen of his liberty? In the recent Kentucky case under the Enforcement act, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on the 27th of last month, Chief Justice WAITE, in delivering the opinion of the court, said:

"The courts enforce the legislative will, when ascertained, *if within the Constitutional grant of power.* Within its legislative sphere Congress is supreme and beyond the control of the courts. But if it step outside of its Constitutional limitations, and attempts that which is beyond its reach, the courts are authorized to, and when properly called upon in due course of legal proceedings *must* annul its encroachments upon the reserved power of the States and the people."

An eminent English authority also says: "Within his the House of Commons attempted to place its privileges on the footing of unquestionable and unlimited power. There is no power in this country above being questioned by law."

If this is not of importance in England, it is of more importance here, where there is no supreme legislative authority, the Constitution and all laws in pursuance thereof being no less obligatory upon Congress than upon the humblest citizen. The "privileges" of the House are freely conceded, but no one in his senses will assert that that body is privileged to override the law of the land, and that is the sole issue in KILBOURNE'S case. If the House can violate the law in one instance, it can do so in all, and it is high time for the courts of the country to assert their rightful authority and vindicate the laws of the land against the flagrant usurpations of a Democratic-Confederate majority in Congress.

SOME time ago, it will be recollected, the House Committee on Pensions had before them a discharged employee of the Pension Bureau, who testified that during the administration of Commissioner VAN AERNAM there were enormous frauds on the Pension Bureau. The statements were promptly given to the newspapers. When Dr. VAN AERNAM heard of the evidence he telegraphed to the committee asking to be heard, but he got no reply. He wrote them, and got no reply. Then he went to Washington, called on the Chairman of the committee and demanded to be heard. This worthy stated that the committee were too busy to hear him. The latter said he would be heard. The Chairman did not know; he did not think they would pursue the investigation any further. Dr. VAN AERNAM insisted that as his character had been assailed and the evidence published he should be allowed to make a statement. The Chairman said he would think about it. He is thinking about it still. His name is JENKS, he represents the Twenty-fifth Congressional district in this State, and is chiefly distinguished for his exalted idea of justice.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Scott Lord, Chairman of the Belknap impeachment managers, is the law partner of Senator Conkling.

Mademoiselle Titiens visited the White House last Sunday evening at the invitation of Mrs. Grant, and was introduced to the President's family.

Every now and then some admirer of Stonewall Jackson dies and leaves the gratifying intelligence that his widow is a handsome legacy. She threatens to become rich under these repeated benefactions.

Captain J. W. Lamar, of Buffaloville, Spencer county, Indiana, has in his possession a neat little cabinet of black walnut made from Abraham Lincoln while he was still a lad and a resident of that county.

The Tichborne claimant has raised an ulcer on his leg, in consequence of which he has been removed to the prison infirmary, where he receives an allowance of half a pound of meat daily in addition to the usual ration of bread and soup.

Wylie, the Scotch champion checker player, who has excited so much interest among lovers of the game in this country, has been badly beaten by a Mr. Yates, of Brooklyn, who won two games out of twenty-seven and made the other twenty-five draws.

Brooklyn furnishes another clerical eccentricity in the person of Parson Murray, who is holding possession of a little guerrilla Methodist church, of which he is pastor, by living in it day and night, guard being kept by his friends and the police, while the adversary is waiting and watching for a chance to throw him out bodily.

General Von Moltke, the celebrated German officer, is about to retire from his position in the Prussian army. He is now seventy-six years old, and it is not surprising that he should wish to quit the public service. He is beyond doubt one of the most remarkable military men of this or any other age. What Bismarck has been as a central figure in the diplomacy of Germany, Von Moltke has been in her military campaigns and strategy.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Kansas is beginning to experience a "war of races" on the school question.

"Boned preaching" is a marrowy expression by the *Christian Intelligencer*.

Captain W. N. Cabot is lecturing in Maine. He is a lineal descendant of Sebastian.

Can anybody explain the alarming number of suicides that are daily reported of late?

Royalty is on the move nowadays. Six emperors, kings and queens are now traveling.

Stanley has been wounded in Mid-Africa. The *Herald* will doubtless declare war on Ujiji at once.

In Boston the great April fool sell was "Beecher's confession," announced in the papers of that city.

We imported $1,382,208 worth of rags from Italy in 1875. Wrapped around organ-grinders, chiefly.

Benjamin Mackerel, of Michigan, has run away with his mother-in-law. He must be a scaly fish.

The Boston *Journal of Commerce* reports a still further fall in New England manufacturing stocks.

A party of centennializing Indians, under the charge of George Anderson, a scout, has arrived in Philadelphia.

The *Graphic* thinks Helster Clymer ought to be appointed Minister to Rio Janeiro. He so naturally brays-ill.

Ex-Senator Latham, of California, who purchased Jeff. Davis' chair, is in a precarious sit-uation in San Francisco.

The Liverpool *Courier* says it is rumored that a great Sheffield concern is about to transfer its plant to the United States.

Boston has got up a new scandal about a "job" in providing fog horns for vessels, and all the papers are blowing about it.

Silver mines which bear traces of having been worked by a prehistoric race have been discovered in Mason county, Texas.

The people of the whole country are interested in the number of cattle preparing for the Eastern market in Texas. They number 208,500.

They have a new breed of hogs in Kentucky, whose hoofs are solid, like those of a horse or mule. The breed should be called Bristowian.

A wealthy old Roman of Cincinnati has given fifty thousand dollars for the erection of a forum in that classic city. But where's Cincinnatus?

A delegation of indicted Chicago whisky men, belonging to those known as "squealers," has gone to New York to testify against a whisky firm there.

The Rochester *Express* has been examining the Democratic party, and finds that it is like a big copperhead snake, whose head has been cut off, but whose tail still wags.

It is evidently the intention of our "reform" Congress to run the various departments of the Government this year on the centennial fagot and pine knot basis of our forefathers.

The city of Tucson, Arizona, has been without kerosene oil or any other illuminating material for several weeks. Bar-dolphian noses are at a premium, but the young folks like it.

The glass dome of the Centennial art gallery will be lighted by 2,000 gas jets. The dome is 266 feet above the level of the Schuylkill, and will be visible at night all over Philadelphia.

San Francisco has a society with 20,000 members who believe that they are ruined by Chinese cheap labor, and are sworn to root out the evil "by fire and steel," if peaceful measures fail.

A man imprisoned in the Missouri State Prison under the name of Graves has confessed that he is Frank James, one of the notorious James brothers, who have been a terror to the State.

Production has been stopped at the Hibernia Iron Mine of New Jersey, the owners thinking it better policy to keep the ore in the ground than to run without a profit at the present low rates.

A century's waste of sentiment. It has just been discovered that the Philadelphia building in which Jefferson lived and wrote the Declaration of Independence is No. 702 Market street, and not 700.

The question of Winslow's extradition is becoming as intricate and vexatious as the Schleswig-Holstein question. The lion roareth and the eagle screameth!

Twenty per cent. of the entire force in the United States Treasurer's office will be discharged in a few days, on account of the exhaustion of the appropriation.

People who seek death by slow starvation will doubtless be able to find it in the Black Hills. Flour is quoted at ten to eleven cents a pound and bacon twenty-five, sugar forty, salt twelve, and so on in proportion.

Muddy. At Bloomington, Ill., the other day, an attempt was made to convey a coffin to the tomb upon a truck drawn by eight powerful horses, but the wagon and animals stuck fast and the coffin had to be carried by hand.

Sensible. A large number of vessels are fitting up on the New England coast for the conveyance of parties of families, who will live on board while visiting the Centennial, taking their own provisions and bedding with them.

The "bloody shirt" is not such a bad thing to wave when circumstances justify it. A man saved an express train, on the Troy and Boston Railroad, the other day, by pulling off a red flannel garment and making a flag of distress of it.

A Western farmer asserts that hogs which have an abundance of water to drink and wallow in at pleasure never have hog cholera. This fatal disease is simply the result of carelessness and laziness on the part of hog-owners.

One day recently some negro children were playing near a creek in Georgia, when an alligator crawled out and swallowed one of the children. Next day a party caught the alligator, cut him open, and took the youngster out alive. The local paper is the alligator.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BLACK HILLS. A minute description of the Routes, Scenery, Soil, Climate, Timber, Gold, Geology, Zoology, etc. By Richard Irving Dodge, Lieutenant Colonel United States Army. Published by James Miller, New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This volume has been published by Colonel Dodge in deference to the general anxiety for a reliable and authentic statement. His position in the military service, and means at command for securing reliable information, should have great weight with those who have any desire to visit the "Black Hills" for pleasure. The work contains an accurate map, four sectional drawings, and ten plates from photographs, taken on the spot. We commend the book to every one who has his thoughts in that direction, and with the facts before him so plainly set forth, he can judge intelligently how to act. It may be read with profit by those who have desire for gold seeking, in view of the prominence in the public mind.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, FOR 1876. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by Dr. J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

To every minister and every layman, too, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, this volume is indispensable to those who desire to keep abreast with the rapid march of this denomination. The Redeemer's kingdom. Its articles are brief, pointed, varied, lively and earnest. The INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, prepared expressly for the JOURNAL by one of its Editors, are sold by leading Sunday School men, it is said, at from $100 to $150 PER HUNDRED, and WORTH THE PRICE OF THE PAPER. These, with other attractive features, render it a most desirable paper for Sunday School Workers. It is just such a paper as suits the times, both in

TERMS AND TONE.

The marked ability and ripe experience which the Senior Editor, Rev. Dr. Lyres, brings with him to the editorial chair, are a sufficient guaranty that the paper will fully sustain the standard of

THE AGE IN FRESHNESS AND FORCE.

Specimen copies forwarded (free of charge) on application. Address

REV. J. FORD SUTTON,
Proprietor and Publisher,
Rooms 22 and 23 Cross Building,
Philadelphia.

R. H. PALMER & CO.,
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, 6 Room 2, 16 Sixth street Pittsburgh. Send for circular

A young woman weds a tippler, which ends in the terrible evils, which frequently grew out of such an unholy alliance. The grand principle is prominent throughout the tale that no reform can be radical and permanent which does not radicate in a changed heart. It is a very readable story and must do good.

THE 'SQUIRE'S LEGACY. By Mary Cecil Hay. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Readers of "Old Middleton's Money" will find much to admire in the "Squire's Legacy," that was attractive in the former. The story is well proportioned and natural. The career of Master Scot and his subsequent happiness with Doris are well drawn.

THE CURATE IN CHARGE. By Mrs. Oliphant. Published by Harpers. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co.

The same excellent vein that pervades this author's previous works, is developed in this, and ending in the most delightful manner. It is quite a readable story.

HIS NATURAL LIFE. By Marcus Clarke. Published by Harpers. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co.

This is a story of penal service, representing the old British practice of transporting convicts. The scenes and characters are strongly drawn and well sustained by facts.

HALVES. By James Payn. Published by Harpers. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co.

This is an interesting story, just such as the author is wont to write. The style of Mr. Payn is elevating and the language above the average works of fiction.

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S MONEY. By David A. Wells. Published by Harpers. For sale by Clarke & Co.

This story is, in fact, a running history of American currency, with lessons of experience of other countries and a good representation of our present financial troubles. It is in the form of a story, richly illustrated, and the plan is a novel one to ventilate his notions of money. It is an enjoyable book, and is strongly marked with the author's personal views. Its literary finish entitles the work to honorable mention and the illustrations are admirably in keeping with the text.

CARTER QUARTERMAN. By William M. Baker Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clark & Co.

Mr. Baker since he wrote the "New Timothy," "Mose Evans" and other novels has become quite favorite with lovers of ficlion. This story possesses what his other creations lacked, art. This feature makes "Carter Quarterman" much superior to previous novels. The scenes are quite Southern, though not so familiar as the style of this class, drawn from Virginia scenes. The author points things true to nature, and the tone is elevating and without the sensationalism of some writers of fiction.

OHIO NEWS.

Gallia county is troubled with the wheat fly thus early.

Findlay merchants are making a united effort to adopt the cash system.

David Smith, a prominent citizen of Toledo, died Wednesday afternoon.

The teachers and scholars of Xenia College will attend the Centennial *en masse*.

Valentine Dirschnaben has been mysteri, ously missing from Bellfontaine for a week.

A man named Bragg has been sentenced to four years imprisonment, from Washington C. H., for grinding bones.

Mingo Banks, of Huntsville, Logan county, had his thigh dreadfully mangled on Saturday, by a barrel of whisky falling on it.

The Agricultural Society of Morgan county met on Saturday. The average reports from the county show about one-sixth of a fair yield.

On the 3d inst., at Youngstown, a boy of twelve years, named Luke Rigney, was crushed to death by falling under an iron steampipe.

The Women's District Temperance Convention, held at Piqua, adopted a resolution thanking Bristow for prosecution of the whisky rings.

James Hall, who stabbed and killed Amos Owens last September at Circleville, had just been found guilty of murder in the second degree.

An effort to save three cents will cost a Hancock county man something over a hundred dollars. He merely used the same postage stamp twice.

A little daughter of Mrs. Jane Waywood, at North Washington, Hardin county, fell into a tub of boiling water on Saturday, and was scalded to death.

Mary Buechmihl, a young German girl of Dayton, tried to drown herself on Wednesday night, on account of her father objecting to the company she kept. She was rescued.

Philip Brain, a tailor of Caroline, Seneca county, was found frozen to death on last Monday. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that death was brought on from a spree.

The case of William Jeffries against the the city of Lancaster for $50,000 damages, claimed on account of injuries received by his wife falling over an obstruction on the public sidewalk, ended by a judgment for the plaintiff of $1,000.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

It has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indigestion to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weakness of stomach, nervousness, sick headache, dizziness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, with loss of appetite, with dry cough, symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance, and emaciation of the body, rheumatic pains in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with indistinctness of sight, weak stomach, etc. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Depot and office, 49 Fifth avenue, Philadelphia. Advice free. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles.

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility!

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, irritable stomach, no energy for examination, confused head, weak memory, the consequence of excesses, dimness of sight, loss of memory, debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Depot and office, 49 Fifth avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles.

Tape Worm

Removed alive, with head complete, in from two to three hours. No fee till removed, by Dr. Kunkel, 239 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Piles and Stomach Worms also removed. Call and see. Advice free. Send for circular, or ask your druggist for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. It never fails. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, L. L. Lenhan, A. Scrivanni, Wm. K. Nicols, Alex. S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Treasurer.Secretary.

NEW RELIGIOUS PAPER.
THE
PRESBYTERIAN JOURNAL.
$1 50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR POSTAGE.

ALFRED NEVIN, D. D., LL. D., } Editors.
REV. J. FORD SUTTON, }

This cheapest of all religious papers is published in unexceptionable style, on a sheet 26 by 37½ inches. It is sent out fully equipped for binding. Its *premiums* are found in its pages. It excludes all *Medical* and other unworthy advertisements—all dry discussions. No effort is spared to make it a pure, safe, attractive and instructive journal for

THE FAMILY.

While it is a Denominational paper, it embraces in its outlook all the branches of the Redeemer's kingdom. Its articles are brief, pointed, varied, lively and earnest. The INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, prepared expressly for the JOURNAL by one of its Editors, are sold by leading Sunday School men, it is said, at from $100 to $150 PER HUNDRED, and WORTH THE PRICE OF THE PAPER. These, with other attractive features, render it a most desirable paper for Sunday School Workers. It is just such a paper as suits the times, both in

TERMS AND TONE.

The marked ability and ripe experience which the Senior Editor, Rev. Dr. Lyres, brings with him to the editorial chair, are a sufficient guaranty that the paper will fully sustain the standard of

THE AGE IN FRESHNESS AND FORCE.

Specimen copies forwarded (free of charge) on application. Address

REV. J. FORD SUTTON,
Proprietor and Publisher,
Rooms 22 and 23 Cross Building,
Philadelphia.

R. H. PALMER & CO.,
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, 6 Room 2, 16 Sixth street Pittsburgh. Send for circular

CANDIDATES!

FOR CONGRESS,
22D DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Of Robinson Township.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS,
23D DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE.
Subject to the decision of the Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
Of McKeesport,
5TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
Chartiers borough, late Captain Company E, 61st Regiment P. V.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
Of McKeesport.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

DRY GOODS.

FEBRUARY 15, 1876

Cochran, McLean & Co.,
Broadway, Grand and Crosby Sts.
NEW YORK,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
Respectfully call the attention of their friends generally, and buyers about to visit New York, to their stock of
Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons,
WHITE GOODS, LINENS,
Shawls, Dress Goods, Notions, Woolens,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.,
And ask that buyers will examine the same before purchasing elsewhere.
THP

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of GEORGE R. JOHNSTON & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. Parties retiring. Dissolution dating from March 1, 1876.
GEORGE R. JOHNSTON.
F. M. LOVE.

THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED as heretofore by the undersigned, at the old stand, Main street, Third-sixth ward. All claims against or due the old firm will be settled by the undersigned.
GEORGE R. JOHNSTON.

IN RETIRING FROM THE ABOVE firm, I take great pleasure in recommending my former partner to the confidence of our friends and customers.
F. M. LOVE.
Pittsburgh, March 30, 1876.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The undersigned, doing business under the firm name of FRAZIER, METZGER & CO., at 32 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., have this day dissolved copartnership by mutual consent. All claims against or due said firm will be settled by Frederick Metzger, No. 96 Third avenue.
WILLIAM FRAZIER,
MARTIN METZGER,
FREDERICK METZGER.
Pittsburgh, March 23, 1876.

EDUCATIONAL.

Drawing.

Instruction in MECHANICAL and FREEHAND DRAWING, MATHEMATICS and NATURAL SCIENCES, by WM. STRESENREUTER, Civil Engineer, No. 10 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Agent, Central Board of Education, Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, or Catholic Institute, 169 Wood street, or office.

LEGAL.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
JAMES SHEARER, Allegheny county, Pa., a Bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, having applied for a full discharge from all debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 11TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D., 1876, at 9 o'clock A. M., before Register SHAFER, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 120 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

IN THE MATTER OF THE VOLUNTARY assignment of NICHOLAS PAUL to THOMAS JAMISON.
No. 368, September Term, 1875.
Notice is hereby given that the account of Thomas Jamison, as Assignee, has been confirmed nisi, and that said account will be confirmed absolutely on APRIL 15th, A. D. 1876, unless exceptions are filed thereto in the meantime.
R. G. McKENNEDY, Prothonotary.

ESTATE OF DAVID CHESS, DECEASED.—NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of DAVID CHESS, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them to the undersigned, at 75 Wood street.
WALTER CHESS,
G. R. LAUMAN,
Administrators.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of Benj. P. Bakewell, late of the Eleventh ward, Allegheny City, Allegheny county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them to the undersigned, at 75 Wood street.
R. G. BAKEWELL,
WM. BAKEWELL,
Administrators.

SEEDS.
Complete Stock of Garden Seeds.
Also, CLOVER, TIMOTHY, ORCHARD, KENTUCKY BLUE AND HUNGARIAN Grass Seeds, SEED SWEET POTATOES, (Jersey) ONION SETS, (white and yellow,) SEED POTATOES, (in variety,) FLY-KILLING GARDEN SYRINGES. Agents for "MITCHELL'S" FARM WAGONS. Full line of FARM IMPLEMENTS. Send for DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST. Send for CATALOGUE (70 pages,) and call and examine our stock.
SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
137 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

A NEW MAGAZINE.
RECORD OF THE YEAR
JUST PUBLISHED—The first number of a capital new Monthly Magazine, or sort of Reference Scrap-Book, Being a complete record of every important event in any part of the world, together with a selection of the choicest miscellany of the month, carefully indexed, and edited by FRANK MOORE, of the "Rebellion Record."
Beautifully printed, with an elegant steel portrait of the late millionaire, Wm. B. Astor.
The most attractive, interesting and readable monthly magazine ever issued. Sold by all book and news dealers, and sent *free* by mail, on receipt of price, 50 cents, by
G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers,
MWF MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Steam Sliced Smoked Beef and Tongue,
TRADE KEYSTONE. MARK
READY FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND TEA TABLE. PACKED IN PIC-NICS, TRAVELERS AND INVALIDS.
"So delicate that an infant can digest it." Put up in 1, 2, 3 and 6 lb. cans. Ask for Trade Mark and Round Boxes. Ask your Grocer for it and try it.
Depot, 139 and 141 LIBERTY STREET,
Between Fifth avenue and Market House,
J. M. McCREERY,
Proprietor.

VICK'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN
is the most beautiful work of the kind in the world. It contains nearly 150 pages, hundreds of illustrations, and *four Chromo Plates of Flowers*, beautifully drawn and painted from nature. Published in paper cover; 65 cents bound in elegant cloth. VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, Quarterly, 25 cents a year.
Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N.

For Sale.
WHEELBARROWS,
For Railroad Contractors, Brick Makers, Stone Masons, Stores and Gardeners, manufactured in large numbers, and for sale cheap, at
Duquesne Wagon Works,
Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, two squares below Sandusky Bridge.
C. COLEMAN & SON.

REINEKE, WILSON & CO.,
Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,
And dealers in LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, IRON AND LEAD PIPE, CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c.
NO. 61 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Special attention given to Rebronzing and Gilding Chandeliers.

DRY GOODS.

1876.
ALL THE
WILLIAM
Nos. 165, 167

At 12½ cents, New Brighton Spring Plaids.
At 12½ cents, Sateen Striped Dress Goods worth 25 cents.
At 15 cents, New Choice Assortment Plaid Goods
At 18¾ cents, New Line of Beautiful Spring Plaids.
At 18¾ cents, Most Fashionable Shades in Colored Alpacas.
At 25 cents, New Effects in Plaid Dress Goods.
At 25 cents, a Very Select Assortment of Plain Goods.
At 35 cents, Beautiful Assortment Plaid Debeges, extra good value.
At 37½ cents, Novelty in All-Wool Centennial Plaids.
At 50 cents, Latest Shades in Colored Alpacas, warranted to wash without fading or shrinking.
At 50 cents and upwards, Finer Materials in Colored and Fancy Dress Goods, all the latest novelties.
At 18¾ cents, Good Black Alpacas.
At 25, 28, 31 and 37½ cents, Superior Qualities of Black Alpacas.
At 44, 45 and 50 cents, Extra Good Value in

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 6, 1876.

There was a little more doing among the banks to-day, the improved tone of affairs in commercial circles being reflected in our local finances. There was, however, only a moderate demand for loans from such borrowers as lenders desired to accept, and rates continued low on acceptable security, the supply being in excess of the demand. The customers of the banks require but little aid in the way of discounts, and the amount of desirable business paper in the outside market is light, with an active competition for it among the lenders. Under the present condition of affairs, the banks have to contend with a divided inclination, the disposition to do a profitable business on the one hand, and the impelling desire to do a safe one as well, on the other. The recent lessons of their experience have given a good degree of prominence to the latter inclination, and caution and discrimination are now fully developed in all their transactions. This is at least a healthy indication. It is a significant fact that the rates of interest all over the world are low, and from substantially the same cause, viz., a relaxation of industrial and commercial enterprises. The general business situation is, at present, gaining in encouraging features. The demand for merchandise seems to be improving, and, as the season advances, a reasonable activity may be expected. It will be well to be too sanguine, however. It must be remembered that the prosperity of Pittsburgh is mainly dependent upon its manufacturing interests, and that the work of recuperation there will necessarily be very gradual. That the iron and steel industries of our city are improving in activity and prosperity we believe to be true; but that they will recover their full vigor, otherwise than by a slow process, can hardly be expected.

—The recent decision of the New York Court of Appeals, to the effect that a bank is not responsible for the payment of a check it has certified, provided the amount written therein, was altered before the certification, evokes some very sharp criticisms from the *Journal of Commerce*. That paper says that there never was a finer door opened for fraud than by this decision, and gives examples showing how easy it would be for a certified raised check to be placed in the hands of an innocent holder. It then urges the point as follows:

What did the bank mean, then, by its certification? Did it mean that the check good for five thousand dollars? Common sense would answer this in the affirmative. But our highest court says that the bank only certified that the signature was genuine, and that the man had the money on deposit, and agreed to charge the money to the drawer's account, and to keep the same for the holder until the check was presented for payment. This sounds all right, and the holder demands the money. But the court here declares that it was no part of the agreement of the bank certified to and agreed to keep for the drawer? We stand in amazement before such a decision. A check for $5,000 is presented to a bank for certification. The teller marks it "good," and thereby merely means to certify that the drawer has money (say ten dollars) to his credit, but not that he has five thousand. Of it means that he has $5,000 on deposit, it does not mean that this check is actually good for that sum, but that it would have been good for that sum if the man had drawn for so much when he first filled it up with his pen. This ruling destroys most of the value of such certificates, and makes the business men back to the old system of cash payments in specie or bank notes, with all the dangers and delays of handling large sums of money. We do not wonder that our table is covered with letters asking if this can be the meaning of a decision made by the highest court of the Empire State.

—Baltimore has a Board of Brokers which is too private and exclusive to transact satisfactorily the financial business of the city, and a new Board, to be called the Baltimore Stock Exchange, incorporated at the last session of the Legislature, is about to be organized. The Baltimore *Trade Gazette*, in announcing this news, says:

Baltimore has long felt the need of just such an institution as it is proposed to establish now. The unsatisfactory feeling able to buy or sell at will has always been a drawback to the financial operations of the city, and resulted in many of our most enterprising bankers and brokers leaving for cities where they could operate with freedom and without reserve. It has been a sore spot in the business history of many of our brokers to not be able to show their friends at Stock Exchange, and when asked about it, to be compelled to answer, we have none. Baltimore now holds a leading position as a commercial point, why can she not hold a leading position as a money center? Nothing has been done to bring about this result, and it is certainly worth trying.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The bank statement of averages for the past week, as compared with that of the previous week, shows the very satisfactory increase in loans of $585,448, in specie of $15,160, in due from banks of $139,973, and in circulation of $90,790. The reserve was also increased, showing a decrease of $1,275,461, the national bank notes a decrease of $20,056, the deposits a decrease of $1,384,232, and the deposits a small decrease of $182,365. The business at banks was comparatively light, the clearings showing a decrease of $4,030,976, and the balance a decrease of $548,376.

—Ten millions of dollars were paid in London in the past month on account of new loans for American enterprises, or nearly $18,000,000 in gold, on account of subscriptions to American loans during the first quarter of the year. This fact shows that, in spite of the financial crisis arising from the late extraordinary suspensions of railroads, our well established roads can still borrow large amounts on the London markets.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 18 Sixth street:

	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
April 6, 1876.					
Gold	112¾	112¾	112	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup.	122¼	122¼	....	117⅞	....
5-20's, 1865, reg.	118¾	118¾	....	118¾	....
5-20's, 1865, coupon	118¾	118¾	....	118¾	....
5-20's, 1867, reg.	120¼	120¼	....	121	....
5-20's, 1867, coupon	120¼	120¼	....	121	....
5-20's, 1868, reg.	122¼	122¼	....	122	....
10-40's, reg.	117¾	117¾	....	117¾	....
10-40's, coupon	118	118	....	118	....
Currency 6's	125	125	....	125	....
New 5's, reg.	117¾	117¾	....	117¾	....
Western Union Tel.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Quicksilver	16¼	16¼	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Panama	....	....	....	127	....
Adams Express	107	....	107	107	....
Wells-Fargo Express	90½	....	....	....	....
American Express	66½	....	....	67	....
United States Express	73	....	....	....	....
New York Central	113	....	113	113	113
Erie	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Central	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
Michigan Southern	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Illinois Central	98	98	98	98	98
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	86¾	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Northwestern	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Do. preferred	63¾	63	62¾	62	62
Rock Island	105½	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
St. Paul common	41¾	41¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Do. preferred	....	....	69¾	69¾	69¾
Wabash common	....	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Fort Wayne	102	102	102	102	102
Ohio & Mississippi	....	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Union Pacific	....	....	....	21¾	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	16	....	....	....	16
Hannibal & St. Joe pref'd	....	....	....	....	25
Iron Mountain	....	21¾	....	21¾	....
C., C. & I. C.	4½	....	4½	....	4½
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	....
North Carolina, A's	....	....	....	35	....
South Carolinas, July	....	....	....	39½	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	104½	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	57
Sunbury	....	....	47¾
United Co's of N J	137¼	....	....
Oil Creek	....	....	15
Lehigh Valley	63¾	64¼	....
Allegheny Valley	101	....	....
Central Transportation	....	....	47
Empire Transportation	....	....	52¾
P., C. & St. L. m b	85	86¼	....

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 112¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Money 4@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $450,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $26,000. Clearings $36,000,000. Specie shipments to-day $575,000, of which $300,000 was for Havana. Sterling steady at 486¾@487¼.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 112¾, advanced to 113, reacted to 112¾, and closed at 112¾. Carrying rates 1 to 3 per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong and higher, with good investment demand. Railroad bonds firm. State securities quiet. Stocks opened moderately active, with especial weakness in Pacific Mail, Western Union, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Kansas Pacific, the decline in these stocks ranging from ¾ to 1¼ per cent. Pacific Mail fell off from 18¾ to 17; Western Union from 68¾ to 67¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western from 116¾ to 115¾, and Kansas Pacific from 11¾ to 10. The Granger shares were quiet and comparatively firm. Panama sold at 127¾@127½, regular and 127, seller thirty days. New Jersey was firm and advanced from 100¾ to 101¼; Lake Shore fluctuated between 69¾@69¾. During the last hour the market was weak and lower, the greatest depression was in Pacific Mail and Western Union, the pressure to sell both stocks being very marked. Pacific Mail declined to 16¾, the lowest point ever reached for the stock, and closed at 16¾. Western Union declined to 67¾ and closed at 67¾@67¼. Rock Island declined to 104¾; St. Paul common to 40¾, preferred to 69¾; Ohio and Mississippi to 18¾; and Michigan Central to 60¾, but the final sales of these stocks were at a slight recovery. Lake Shore closed at 69¾. The comparative steadiness of this stock to-day was due to the statement that the Vanderbilt committee already have proxies enough to retain control of road, and that the net earnings for the first quarter of the year show an increase of $600,000 over last year. Investment shares were active. Transactions 134,000 shares, of which 31,000 were Pacific Mail, 45,000 Western Union, 5,000 St. Paul, 4,500 Erie and 22,000 Lake Shore.

The National Bank of the State of New York will probably resume business May 1st, with a capital of $800,000. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	68¾	Toledo & Wabash	8¼
Quicksilver	16¾	Do. preferred	8¾
Do. preferred	25¾	Rock Island	105¼
Pacific Mail	16¾	St. Paul	40¾
Mariposa	7¾	Do. preferred	68¾
Do. preferred	14¾	Wabash	2¾
Adams Express	107¼	Terre Haute	1¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	90	Do. preferred	15
American Ex	66¾	Chicago & Alton	101
U. S. Express	72	Do. preferred	110¼
New York Central	113¼	Ohio & Mississippi	18¾
Erie	19¾	Delaware & Lack	113¼
Do. preferred	33	Atlantic & P. Tel	18
Harlem	139	Missouri Pacific	19¾
Do. preferred	152	Atlantic & P., pref'd	42
Mich. Central	60¾	Indiana Central	4½
Panama	127½	Chicago, Bur. & Q	119¾
Lake Shore	69¾	Hannibal & St. Joe 16	
Illinois Central	98	Central Pac bonds	107¼
Cleveland & Pitts.	86¾	Union Pacific stock	21¾

Northwestern	41¾	Union Pac. bonds	104¾
Do. preferred	62	Do. land grants	103¾
C. C. & I.	4½	Do. s. fund 6's	91¾
N. J. Central	101¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122	New 5's	118¾
5-20's, 1865	117¾	10-40's	117¾
5-20's, 1865, new	118¾	10-40's, coupons	118
5-20's, 1867	121	Currency 6's	125½
5-20's, 1868	122¾		

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	104¾	Tennessee, old	40¾
Virginia, new	57	Tennessee, new	40¾
Virginia, old	55		

LONDON, April 6, 5 P. M.—The directors of Bank of England to-day raised the rate at three per cent. The bullion in the bank increased £457,000 during the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to the liability is 45¾ per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day is £103,000. Consols for account 94 11-16. United States bonds—5-20's, '65, 106; do '67, 109; 10-40's, 106¼; new 5's 105¼. Railroad securities—New York Central 102; Erie 17¾; do preferred 28. Silver 58⅞d.

PARIS, April 6.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 6,204,000 francs the past week. Rentes 67 francs 25 centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 6.—United States bonds—New 5's 105⅞.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—Gold 113¼. Sight ½ per cent. premium. Sterling—Bank 502.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Friday, April 7, 1876.

The feeling in mercantile circles was quite satisfactory as a general rule to-day, trade being tolerably active with prospects for still further improvement. The exception to the general condition of reviving activity, was in grain which continued dull and lifeless. Petroleum was also very quiet and dull with a firmer tendency. Provisions were rather heavy, while groceries provisions, dry goods and general merchandise were fairly active. Values were as a general rule quite steady. The only notable attentions in prices were in produce, butter continuing very much downward tendency, while eggs were firm and advancing. Honey was also quoted at a decline from former prices. The prices of groceries and provisions being wholly unchanged, we omit extended quotations for this issue.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	480	Apples, bbls	941
Corn, bus	2,160	Butter, pkgs	90
Rye, bbls	40	Bacon, pcs	1,250
Oats, bus	125	Bacon, tcs	94
Potatoes, bus	1,740	Hay, bales	200

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues dull and lifeless with a very limited volume of transactions. Wheat is steady and unchanged. We quote prime Michigan white at $1 49@1 45, Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter at $1 30@1 31; amber $1 36@1 39; Northwestern red $1 35@1 40; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 18@1 22; rejected do 90c@$1 10. Corn is dull and lower. Corn continues scarce but increased receipts are expected as the spring weather advances, and the Western markets are easier. We quote shelled at 63@64c for yellow, 62@63c for high-mixed; 59@60c for mixed; prime new ear 58@60c for yellow. Oats were in moderate supply and demand, and have kept steady in sympathy with natural. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 40@41c; white do at 42@43c; Western white 43@46c. Barley was in moderate inquiry, with a weak feeling; 1 car low grade sold at 56c, 1 car choice at 70c; 1 car fancy sold at $1 05; choice spring at $1 00@1 10; common to prime 75@90c. Rye is quiet and easy at 80@82c per bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—There was a very strong jobbing demand for standard brands and the market is quite active. The rates current are as follows for five wholesale trade or for local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 @ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $7 25@7 50; in sacks 25c off @ bbl. The jobbing brands of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat flour $7 25@7 50; fancy do, quoted at $7 50@7 75; Minnesota $8 50@8 75; fancy St. Louis $8 75@9 00; choice patents $9 50@10 00; winter and spring $10 00@10 50; fancy do $10 50@11 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; self-raising flour, in 6 lb packages, $5 25@5 50 dozen; packages contained, 98 @ bushel; oatmeal $6 25 @ bbl; kegs $3 25. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 @ bbl. Buckwheat flour 1½@1¾c @ lb for wholesale and jobbing business.

HAY—The market was rather firmer to-day, showing considerable activity, but was not materially up to if not exceedings the supply. We quote upland prairie at $13 00@15 50 @ ton; No. 1 timothy $15 00@20 00; No. 2, $17 00@18 00.

MILL FEED—There is a moderate volume of offering with values about steady. We quote bran firm at $16 00@17 00 @ ton; seconds and shipstuff, $18 00@19 00; middlings $21 00@23 00; chopped feed advanced to $24 00@25 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market was steady, with a moderate jobbing inquiry. Values are firm and quotably unchanged at $5 00@5 25 per barrel for choice; prime $4 25@4 75 per barrel; mixed to low grade from $2 50@3 50 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is weak and lower. We quote business in a jobbing way at 6@6½c @ gallon.

BEANS—There is a steady but rather quiet market. We quote prime white in a large way from first hands at $1 65@1 80 @ bushel; a jobbing way $1 75@1 90.

BUCKWHEAT—The inquiry was only moderate. We quote at 30@33c @ pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is little doing in the season for trade in this staple being about over. Sales were made in a jobbing way at 5½@6c cwt, and quotations were given on round lots at $1 25@1 35 @ cwt.

BUTTER—Receipts were again large to-day, and the market was quite easy but without any quotable decline. It is evident, however, that the top is not reached yet, and a further decline would not be surprising. We quote the best qualities of gilt-edged Elgin at 35@36c; prime to choice Ohio at 30@34c; common to fair rules at 16@25c.

CIDER—There is a rather quiet market. We quote at $5 00@6 00 @ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—There is a firm market with a moderate supply. Sales are steady at $15 00@16 00 per barrel, as to quality and condition; $5 00 @ bushel.

CHEESE—There is a slow but steady jobbing trade at unchanged rates. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Ohio factory 13½@14c; prime Ohio factory 15@16c per @.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is steady with a tolerably good demand. We quote common to choice apples at 9@10c; sliced, inquiry for fancy, 12@13c; peeled 18@20c. Blackberries 12@13c. Huckleberries 13@ 14c. Raspberries 28@30c. Cherries, pitted, 25 @26c; unpitted 8@9c per @.

EGGS—The supply was again light to-day, in comparison with the demand, and the market was very firm at 16c @ dozen for strictly fresh, some dealers quoting at 17c.

HORSE—We quote prime 1874's at 18@20c @ @; mediums 15@17c; low grades nominal.

HONEY—The supply is liberal with a fair demand. We quote at $3 90@4 00 @ barrel in a jobbing way; $3 75@3 80 in round lots.

HOPS—We dosmestic honey is easier at 20 @25c @ @. California is quoted at 45c @ @.

MAPLE SUGAR—Receipts are moderate and the market is steady; quoted at $1 40 to @1 15 per gallon jug. Maple sugar is in active demand at 9@10c @ pound.

NUTS—Peanuts are in fair jobbing request; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 6@6½c according to quality; Virginia, 5½@6c; shellbarks are quoted at $1 25@1 50 @ bushel; walnuts depressed at $3 00@3 50 @ bushel; limited demand at 6@8c @ bushel. Pecans are in limited demand and in light stock at 10½@11c.

ONIONS—There is a slow but steady demand with values wholly unchanged. We quote at $1 75@2 00 @ barrel.

POULTRY—The market is quiet. We quote dressed chickens at 12@14c @ @; turkeys 16@ 18c; geese nominally 9@10c; live chickens by the coop 70@80c per pair; on the wharf 75c per pair.

POTATOES—The market is well supplied, and transactions are quite brisk at steady to declining values. We quote round lots at 32@35c for peachblows, 30@32c for Peerless and Early Rose. Sales were made from store at 38@42c @ bushel for prime peachblows, lower grades were jobbing in a small way at $3 50 @ bushel.

SEEDS—Clover is in improved supply and the market is easier, receipts having been stimulated by the high prices previously ruling. We quote at $10 00@10 25 in a jobbing way; and $9 90@10 00 in round lots; timothy seed is easy at $2 65@2 75 @ bushel; flaxseed $1 40 in round lots; $1 50@1 55 in a small way; onion sets $3 00@3 50 @ bushel.

VINEGAR—There is an active demand in excess of the supply. We quote country stock 15@20c @ gallon; best city make, No. 2, at 15c @ gallon.

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—The jobbing trade in drugs has continued steady since our last report, with few alterations of importance to note. The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acid.		*Magcal.* @	1 00
Acetic	12 @ 18	*Carb.* @	40
Citric	1 02 @ 1 08	Manna SF @	45
Oxalic	20 @ 25	Morph sul @	2 45
Tartaric	45 @ 50	Nux V @	1 35
Arsenic	2½@ 4½	*Oil.*	
Alcohol, gal	2 18 @ 2 30	Bergamot	5 50 @ 5 75
Aloes.		*Castor*	1 25 @ 1 30
Cape	16 @ 20	*Cinnam*	2 00 @ 2 25
Socot	65 @ 75	*Cloves*	1 80 @ 2 00
Am Curlch	20 @ 25	Cod liv. gal	2 00 @ 2 75
Aqua	8 @ 12	Lemon	2 50 @ 3 00
Arnica	50 @ 60	Linseed, raw	60 @ 65
Ashes.		Linseed, boil	65 @ 70
Sofa	@ 8	Neatsfoot	90 @ 1 00
Pearl	6 @ 7	Olive, gal	1 75 @ 2 00
Bay rum, gal	2 75 @ 4 00	—qrts	90 @ 1 00
Bark.		—pints	50 @ 60
Cassia	@ 22	—pints, doz	3 25 @ 3 50
Cinch red	15 @ 20	Origanum	2 00 @ 2 25
" pale	20 @ 30	Pepper't	5 00 @ 5 50
Cascara	7 @ 10	Rosemary	1 00 @ 1 50
Black Lee's.		Sassafras	75 @ 85
American	4 @ 6	Sperm	2 00 @ 2 25
East Ind	11 @ 12	Tanner's	90 @ 1 00
Turkman	6 @ 8	Whale	55 @ 60
Blue sand	5 @ 6	Wintergr	2 00 @ 2 25
Blue vit	10 @ 12	Opium	5 50 @ 6 00
Borax ref	12 @ 14	P. Paris, bl	2 75 @ 4 00
Brim roll	4 @ 5½	*Potass.*	
Flor sul	3 @ 4	Bichrom	22 @ 24
Caomel	1 15 @ 1 25	Chlorate	25 @ 60
Camphor	60 @ 65	Iodide	2 75 @ 3 00
Cantharides	30 @ 35	Potty	3½@ 4
Capsicum	25 @ 30	Quin sulph	2 35 @ 2 40
Carb Ger	10 @ 12	Rosin	3 00 @ 4 00
Cardamon	@ 1 50	*Roots.*	
Chlorof'm	1 00 @ 1 15	Gentian	8 @ 12
Cloves	70 @ 80	Ginger E Ja	15 @ 17
Cochineal	50 @ 60	" African	7 @ 9
Cod liv. oes	4 00 @ 7 75	Ipec pow	@ 1 88
Copperas	3 @ 4	Jalap pow	45 @ 50
Cr'm Tar	35 @ 40	Liquorice	12 @ 14
Cubebs	15 @ 20	Rhub E In	75 @ 1 00
Cudbear	25 @ 35	Sars Hon	80 @ 1 00
Dextr Pot	10 @ 12	Sarsaparilla	1 00 @ 1 25
Ei Nit spsh	45 @ 48	Valeri Eng	38 @ 40
Sulph	70 @ 75	" German	25 @ 30
Ext Logwd	13½@ 14	Sal Ammon	16 @ 18
Alig Garan	90 @ 1 00	Saltpetre	9 @ 11
" Italian	25 @ 30	*Soda.*	
" Sicily	25 @ 30	*Seeds.*	
Fenti	@ 8	Canary	14 @ 15
Galls Aleph	@ 25	Hemp	5½@ 6
Gum.		Lobelia	40 @ 45
Arabic sts	30 @ 40	Mustard	10 @ 12
" Ves sts	30 @ 40	Senna Alex	40 @ 45
Myrrh T'kh	55 @ 60	" E In	22 @ 24
Shellac	40 @ 45	*Soda.*	
Trag's trip	35 @ 50	Bi Carb	5 @ 6
" Flakes	90 @ 1 00	Soda Carb	1 @ 1½
Hoffm's A B	45 @ 50	Sulphite	18 @ 21
Indigo Mad	1 00 @ 1 20	Sugar L'ds	25 @ 28
Iodine sub	4 00 @ 4 25	Tarp opal	@ 35
Iodine resb	4 00 @ 4 25	*Varnish.*	
Indp Bor	12 @ 15	Copal, cal	1 25 @ 2 00
Logwood, b	2½@ 3¾	Japan	75 @ 1 10
Mace	1 45 @ 1 55	Turpentine	40 @ 45
Madder	14 @ 17	Ven Red	2½@ 4

NATIONAL CHEMICALS—Trade continues fairly active at unchanged values. The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company to the wholesale trade:

Saponifier—50 cases at	case $7 50
Less quantity	case 8 00
Greenwich tye, (50 cases)	case 8 00
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	case 8 00
Less quantity	case 9 00
Bi carb soda, 5 kegs	lb 2½c
Less quantity	lb 3c
Sal soda—25 kegs	lb 2½c
Less quantity	lb 3c
Sal soda—25 bbls	lb 2½c
Less quantity	lb 3c
Caustic soda—10 drums	lb 5½@5¾c
Less quantity	lb 6½@6¾c
Copperas—20 bbls	lb ½c
Less quantity	lb 1c
Prussiate—10 bbls	lb 12c
Less quantity	lb 13c
Sulphuric acid	lb 2½c
Muriatic acid	lb 2½c
Nitre acid	lb 2½c
Chloride calcium	lb 2½c
Yellow ochre	lb 2½c
Lump alum	lb 3½@3¾c
Ferrus, carb	lb 8c

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, &c.—The manufacturers of white lead have again advanced the price 5c. In other respects the price list is unchanged. We quote:

	Per Pound.
Strictly pure white lead in oil, in 25, 50, 100, 200, 300 and 500 ℔ kegs	10½c
Strictly pure white lead in oil, in 12½ ℔ kegs	11 c
Strictly pure white lead in oil, in 25 ℔ kegs	11½c
Strictly pure white lead in oil, in 12½ ℔, in tin pails, 100 ℔, cases	12 c
Strictly pure white lead in oil, in 12½ ℔, cases	12 c
Orange mineral	@14½c

Pure red lead.....10 @11 c
Painters' red lead.....9 @10 c
Litharge.....9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil.....11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French tinc...15 @16 c
Blue paint, ground in oil.....9 @11 c
Putty.....3½@ 4½c

ASHES—The market was not very active. The current prices are: Soda ash, common 3@3½c; refined do 3½@4c; nitric ac (aqua fortis) 7½c; potash 7c; manganese 6½c; arsenic 5@3½c; flour spar 2@2½c per ℔.

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is steady. We quote alcohol at $2 15@2 25 @ gallon. Highwines are quiet at $1 12@1 15 @ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a sluggish demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 24c; American A's 23c; Philadelphia A's 23c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2½ bushel 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 26c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ℔ cans $1 50 @ dozen; ½ ℔ cans $3 00; 1 ℔ cans $5 50; 5 ℔ cans $25 00; 10 ℔ boxes 40c ℔ ℔. Market steady and demand good.

BROOMS—The demand is fair, with orders coming in more freely. The following are the cash prices of local manufacturers:

No. 5 extra parlor	4 25
No. 4 carpet	4 00
No. 3 carpet	3 75
No. 6 hurl, 4-string, first quality	3 50
No. 5 hurl, 3-string, first quality	3 25
No. 4 hurl, 3-string, first quality	3 00
No. 3 hurl, 2-string, first quality	2 25
No. 5 stock braid, 3-string	3 00
No. 4 stock braid, 2-string	2 75
No. 5 varnished handles, hurl	2 75
No. 4 varnished handles, hurl	2 50
No. 2 common	2 00
No. 3 shakers	3 00
Toy brooms	1 25@1 50
Toy whisk brooms	1 25@1 75

BROOM CORN—The inquiry is for small lots only at easy prices. We quote choice hurl 9@10½c; No. 1 hurl 8@8½c; choice old brush that will work up 7@8c; choice inside 6½@7c; fair to good medium 5@6½c; inside and covers 4@6¼c; inferior 5@5½c; long green old crooked sec and tipped crooked 5@6½c.

CEMENT—Trade is rather limited at former rates. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 @ bbl; Phoenix hydraulic cement $1 75@2 00 @ bbl; Rosendale cement $2 00@2 50; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 25; Portland cement $5 50@7 00; White lime—Sandusky $1 65@1 75 @ bb; Cleveland $1 65@1 75; Gibsonburg $1 65@1 75; Fremont $1 65@1 75; Eastern white lime $1 40@1 50; per bbl. Calcined plaster—French $4 00@4 25 @ bbl; Eastern brands $3 50@3 75 @ bbl; Michigan $3 50@3 75; Western brands $3 00@3 25.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—The demand was moderate. Prices are as follows:

Manilla Rope.

	Per pound.
¼ inch diameter and upward	14½c
⅜ inch diameter and upward	13½c
½ and 9-16 inch diameter	13½c
Tarred rope and lath yarn	14½c
Hay, stave and leather twine	15½c

Oil Well Drilling Cables

Hawser laid	14½c
Hawser laid bolt rope yarns	16½c
Sand pump rope	14½c

Sisal Rope.

¼ inch diameter and upward	11½c
⅜ inch diameter	12½c
½ and 5-16 inch diameter	13½c
Hay, spoke and leather twine	12½c

New Zealand Rope.

¼ inch diamete and upward	11½c
⅜ inch diameter	12½c
½ and 5-16 inch diameter	13½c
Hay twine	15½c
Tarred lath twine	11½c

HIDES AND LEATHER—There is an easy feeling at former quotations. The volume of business seems to be on the increase. Leather is rather quiet but steady. Quotations are as follows:

Hides.

Green salted cows	6½@ 7
Green salted steers, light	7½@ 8
Green salted steers, heavy	9 @ 9½
Green salted calf	9 @11
Green butcher cows	5
Green butcher steers, light	6
Green butcher steers, heavy	7
Green butcher calf	10

Leather

Oak sole, country	$ 30@ 31
Oak sole, city	28@ 30
Red sole, B. A. heav and mid	28@ 30
Red sole, Ormoco	28@ 30
Red sole, good dgd	27@ 28
Oak, rough	24@ 25
Harness, city oak	25@ 28
Harness, country	23@ 25
Harness, No. 2 and common	20@ 22

was lower; at $1 08¾ May; $1 03¾ June. Corn steady; Oats firm at 32¾c April; 33¾c May. Pork lower at $22 15@22 20 cash; $22 30 May. Lard easier at 10¾@10.55c cash; 10.77c May.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Flour in moderate export and home trade demand; receipts 14,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 20@4 45; extra do $4 50@5 00; good to choice $5 05@5 70; white wheat extra $5 40@7 25; extra Ohio $5 05@7 00; St. Louis $5 25@9 00. Rye flour and cornmeal steady and unchanged. Wheat more active; receipts 20,000 bushels; No. 1 spring, $1 35@1 36; No. 2 Chicago spring nominal $1 24@1 27; No. 1 Milwaukee, afloat, $1 28. Rye steady; Western 86@87c; State 93@95c. Malt firm. Barley steady; No. 2 bay $1 00. Corn in very small supply; receipts 6,000 bushels; steamer, no grade and mixed graded 62c. Oats steady and unchanged; receipts 50,000 bushels. Hay firm at 75@80c. Hops quiet; State and Western 10@15c. Groceries firm and in fair demand. Turpentine firm at 39¼c. Rosin quiet at 75@80c. Eggs quiet. West Virginia, 28c; natural lubricating, 28 deg, 32c; 25 deg, 35c; cacod. No. 1, 42c; carbon oil, No. 2, 12c; amber burning or torch oil 14@ free test, 16c; residuum (common), $1 00@1 50; axle grease, $ gross, $11 00; refining mid grease, 7c pound. Refined petroleum higher; whale oil 77c; straits oil, for tanners, 55@56c.

PAPER—Printing paper dull at $ ream. Wrapping paper steady; fine ware papers 6@12c; rag wrapping 4½@4¾c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw news 2@3c; rag news 1½@1¾c; book paper 10@ 18c @ ℔.

RAGS—Cotton mixed at 2½@2c @ ℔; and woolen at 5c.

WOOL PULLER—Sales made at $6 00 @ gross.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $9 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $4 50.

SALT—The market is easy, with a slightly improved demand. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Ashton $1 80 for extra; Saginaw $1 50 for dairy. Liverpool salt repacked in large sacks at 220 lbs, $2 25 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $4 00 @ bbl.

WOODEN WARE—There is an active demand at steady prices as follows:

No. 1 tubs @ dozen	$5 50
No. 2 tubs @ dozen	4 50
No. 3 tubs @ dozen	3 50
Two-hoop pails @ dozen	1 75
Three-hoop pails @ dozen	2 00
Washboard, patent, @ dozen	2 75
Washboards, common, @ dozen	2 25
Clothes pins, round head, @ box	50

Petroleum.

April 6.—There was a quiet feeling throughout the petroleum trade to-day, there being very little fluctuation in values, and a very slight disposition to speculative operations on either side. The market closed with a slight improvement and a shade stronger tone in the crude.

CRUDE—The market to-day has exhibited no marked change, but a quiet feeling has prevailed at the following: Conduit and United 8½c; bid; Union 8¾c bid. From this it ratified during the morning 15,000 barrels, and then sold for the day quiet with rather a strong tone. It was opened at $2 20@2 21½, with moderate transactions.

REFINED—The market was quiet with a downward tendency, and sales were light for the day, which was later changed to a stronger feeling. Eastern delivery was in sh

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

To Our Subscribers.

Subscribers to the COMMERCIAL who have changed their residence will please notify the carriers of such change, or leave proper notice at the counting room, No. 70 Fifth avenue, in order that they may receive their papers regularly.

Our Removal.

Patrons and friends of the COMMERCIAL will please remember that we have removed to No. 70 Fifth avenue, Carr's Iron Block, where all will be welcomed.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 6, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	30.19	38	46	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
2 P. M..	30.10	52	23	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M..	30.11	46	42	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer.. 30.12 Highest thermoun....54
Mean thermoun... 45 Lowest thermoun.....35

Pittsburgh Female College.

Spring term commences April 17th. Send for catalogue to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. PMWF

The Vacancy In Councils.

We hear that Mr. Lewis S. Brown will be a candidate for Common Council from the Fourteenth ward to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. James B. Glass. Mr. Brown is a young and energetic Republican and will make an excellent member of the City Legislature. He is not likely to have any opposition.

Alleged Burglar Arrested.

James Dunn was brought from Steubenville yesterday by officer Bowden, of the Allegheny detective force. He is charged with complicity in the robbery of Walter's dry goods store, on Troy Hill, some two months since. All of the gang implicated have now been captured. Dunn is also charged with garroting a tailor on the Suspension bridge some years ago. He was locked up for a hearing on both charges.

Personal.

Mr. W. T. Caleb, late of the Monongahela House, of this city, has formed a business connection with the Westminster Hotel, of Philadelphia, and we are sure all of his Pittsburgh acquaintances will gladly what him at his new quarters and will be gladly received. Mr. Caleb made hosts of warm friends while here: and during the Centennial, if there is any room to be found in the Westminster, he may expect to see a goodly number of familiar names inscribed on the register.

Card from Mr C A. Carpenter.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In reply to the communication in your issue of the 4th inst., signed F. W. Jenkins & Bro., I beg to say that the property referred to did not come within my jurisdiction, as I am not an agent of the Pennsylvania Company operating Western lines. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce, however, I would suggest that they be ref-ired to that body with proper data. I am inclined to believe that there is nothing in them reflecting on the railroad management. C. A. CARPENTER.

Opening of the Y. M. C. A. Rooms.

The new rooms of the Y. M. C. A., 33 Fifth avenue, were well filled last night with an audience gathered to their opening.

The exercises commenced with the singing of an anthem by the choir, after which Rev. W. M. Robinson read a scripture lesson and led in prayer. The congregation then sang the One Hundreth Psalm, after which Mr. T. J. Gillespie, Vice President of the association, who presided in the absence of President Porter, introduced Rev. C. W. Smith, of the Smithfield street M. E. Church, who spoke of the pleasure he experienced in again meeting with his friends in the city. The speaker dwelt upon the need of such organizations in a city like this, where they could be useful by their open, cheerful rooms and pleasant companionship in saving many young men from destruction, and also of their usefulness as a center of power for Christian work and in developing the workers. He closed with the thought that though the rooms were not dedicated by any special form that they might be dedicated by the Holy Ghost.

An anthem by the choir was then sung, when S. A. Taggart, State Secretary Y. M. C. A., was introduced. He gave a brief account of the birth and growth of Y. M. C. Associations, some of their influences and work, with deep earnestness, appealed to all to enter into the work with activity and zeal, not from a sense of duty, but because of the glorious privilege offered.

After singing "I Gave My Life for Thee," Rev. Mr. DeWitt, of the Third Presbyterian Church, addressed the audience for about ten minutes. He said no one could object to young men doing the work, for some of the most urgent appeals in the constitution of the gospel itself was an appeal to the young. It called for such graces as would most likely come from young hearts and called to such work as the young are specially suited for. No one had any right to object to young men's christian associations, for they were the very outgrowth of the preaching of the Word of God, and their growth would no more be stopped by objections and opposition than was the Work of God was once planted than could the growth of any seed once planted be stopped by objections and protestations. The audience were then dismissed with a short prayer and benediction by Rev. Dr. Cooper. Announcements being made of the Saturday noon meeting for the study of the Sunday school lesson, a meeting for young converts on Monday evening of each week, and a "service of song" on Saturday night, all held in their new rooms.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Ahl & Co., bankrupts, city. Order make directing the recording of the resolutions of composition.

J. O. Tintsman *et al.* vs. A. O. Tintsman, debtors, Fayette county. Rule granted to show cause, returnable on the 13th inst.

Felix Beck, bankrupt, Blair county. Order made fixing the 26th inst. for a hearing of the exceptions filed to the confirmation of the Register's report.

Assignee of R. E. Winson, bankrupt, vs. George Markham. Order made for a hearing on the motion for a bill in equity for an injunction, on the 20th inst.

John Walker, Jr., bankrupt, Allegheny county. Assignee's return confirmed *nisi*, and order made for the sale of certain real estate.

R. E. Leech *et al.*, creditors, vs. Fisher Brothers, debtors, Venango and Allegheny counties. Debtors adjudged bankrupts and matter referred to Register Harper.

Howard Greer, bankrupt, Beaver county. Rule on assignee to show cause why he should not set apart exemptions claimed.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and Collier.

W. N. Erwin vs. John Wallace: equity proceedings. Decreed that the firm of Wallace & Co. be dissolved, and that Samuel Shoenberger be appointed receiver of the same firm, to give bond. In the sum of $10,000. Preliminary injunction issued, restraining John Wallace from interfering with the managing, collecting the claims or in any other way conducting the business affairs of the firm, with the right of said Wallace to move the Court for a dissolution of the injunction within five days.

J. B. Poor for use of William Burns, vs. Wm. E. Moss. Judgment confessed by defendant in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of $447 81.

Edward Davis vs. K. J. McClure, executor of John Crawford. Rule to set aside a motion to take off compulsory non-suit.

Annie Champ vs. John Boggs. Action for slander. On trial before Jacob White.

W. C. Kroegher vs. the Birmingham Fire Insurance Company. On trial before Judge Ewing.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Murray *et ux.* vs. Stack, O'Connor: Toussant vs. Ganzwich *et al.*; Michael vs. McCloy; McMichael vs. Hawkins *et al.*; Sampson *et al.* vs. Negley; Nicola vs. Ewing; Ewing vs. Rafferty; Duncan vs. O'Hare; Rosenberg & Co. vs. Nicola & Shaw; Turner vs. Shermenhorn *et al.*; Singlehose vs. Reynolds.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Henrietta Ridgely, the colored woman who sent the poisoned pie to her husband in jail, and who, with three cell-mates, was made very sick eating of it, was on trial most of the day. The testimony was conclusive, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. When called up for sentence the prisoner confessed that she had made the pie, but said she did not put the poison in it. The Court sentenced her to the penitentiary for a term of seven years.

Commonwealth vs. John Andrew Strouss. Indicted for fornication and bastardy on oath of Elia Crawford. On trial.

A. M. E. CONFERENCE.

Closing Exercises — Appointments, &c.

The A. M. E. Conference, which has been in session in Allegheny for several days, closed its labors at a late hour Wednesday night. A resolution ordering a memorial to be presented to the General Conference, that the name of "African Methodist Church" be changed to "American Methodist Church" was offered by Prof. Mitchell and adopted unanimously. In connection with the resolution the reverend professor said that he felt that the time had come when the colored people should cast off all symbols of nationality alien to America. The colored people were Americans by birth and by the laws of the United States, and therefore the title "African" was a misnomer, and should be abandoned.

The ordinary business of the Conference was finished at eleven o'clock, when Bishop Payne began the closing address of the Conference, preliminary to making the appointments. He exhorted his hearers to strive after education of a higher sort, and admonished them that without it they could not hope for the advancement of their race.

A few minutes before twelve o'clock he announced the appointments as follows:

Rev. J. H. Sims, Waynesburg mission.
Rev. David Lewis, to Bloomsburg mission.
Rev. N. W. Evans, to Connellsville.
Rev. Green Watson, to Alliance.
Rev. Wm. Hall, to Youngstown circuit.
Rev. J. M. Morris, to Waverly circuit.
Rev. James Jones, to Wheeling circuit.
Rev. George W. Sampson, to Pittsburgh circuit.
Rev. Wm. E. Ross, to Lewistown circuit.
Rev. Benjamin Wheeler, to Meadville circuit.
Rev. Thos. Thompson, to Bridgewater circuit.
Rev. Thomas B. Caldwell, to Williamsport circuit.
Rev. Wm. A. J. Phillips, to Washington circuit.
Rev. Charles Herber, to Downsville.
Rev. John Coleman, to Bellonte circuit.
Rev. S. T. Jones, to Uniontown circuit.
Rev. Cornelius Asbury, to Wilkesbarre circuit.
Rev. Wm. H. Brown, to Monongahela circuit.
Rev. Prof. John G. Mitchell, to Wylie street chapel.

The Bishop said he would not supply the pulpit of Brown's chapel until he received assurance that the laws of the general conference would be obeyed by the congregation, in permitting a missionary society to be established within the body of the church.

The Conference then adjourned.

THE INVESTIGATION

Stuts in Ross' Check Book Explained.

Livingston's Search for Bob Grier

Brownsville Avenue Improvement.

The Legislative Committee reassembled at half-past ten o'clock, yesterday, in the Select Council Chamber. Present, Messrs. Carson, Smith, Miner, Richardson, Swan and Shidle.

A CHECK-BOOK IN EVIDENCE.

Mayor McCarthy recalled—I have a check book in my possession; it was placed in my hands; it was found, I think, by John T. Duff in the desk of the Water Commission: finding something in it that might be of use, he thought it had better be taken care of; I think the check book was one which John Ross had used: I have examined the stubs in it, and have tried to decypher figures and initials of parties in whose favor I suppose checks were drawn.

Mr. Richardson—I observe a stub marked with the initials, R. M. S. Do you know, Mayor, or any one whose name corresponds with these initials?

Mayor—I do, sir. They correspond to the name of R. M. Snodgrass, at that time Assistant City Controller.

To Mr. Swan—Another stub, marked F. A., I would suppose to mean Frank Ardary.

Mr. Carson—We have called the cashier of the United States Bank, Mr. Livingston, on whose bank these checks were drawn, and we will call him now.

MR. LIVINGSTON'S STORY.

J. B. Livingston sworn—Mr. Livingston first stated that it was no fault of the committee that he had not been called sooner. He had a case in court, lasting several days, which he had to attend to. The public, perhaps, expected more information from him than he was able to give. To make his statement intelligible, he would have to digress a little and give his connection with the Consolidated Gas Company. From about April 1, 1873, to January 24, 1874, was secretary of that company; Chas. H. Armstrong was President; Robert Dickson Treasurer; the other directors were Wm. Smith, R. Pitcairn, J. McC. Creighton and Aaron French; afterwards W. W. Young and C. L. Gearing became directors, the latter being chosen President. On the 24th of January, 1874, his resignation was called for, it being alleged that Darcy Bolton, of Conurg, Canada, had agreed to purchase $15,000 worth of stock in the company, provided he was chosen Secretary. The witness then went on to explain the commotion which Grier's flight raised among the members of the Board, and stated that a few days after the Nation Trust failure he heard Armstrong, Robert Dickson, Ardary and Wm. Smith assert that large amounts of their paper, left in the bank, were either forgeries or notes that had been paid. He remembered that Grier had showed him a certificate of stock, amounting to $25,000, in the Blair Iron and Steel Company, which he said was a present; he remembered th t Blair had made a disinterested trip to Philadelphia to raise money for Grier on good collaterals, as Grier informed witness: he remembered Wm. H. Shoenberger's intimacy with Grier, and the fact that Shoenberger had introduced Bolton. All things he remembered after Bolton came on and succeeded to the secretaryship. He also recollected that Shoenberger's iron mines were near Conurg, Canada, and putting all the facts and circumstances together, concluded that Bob Grier was there, or thereabouts. This suspicion he communicated to Jim H. McKelvy, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Nation Trust Company, McKelvy thought Grier was in Toronto, Canada, because a draft, given by Bob, before he left, to one of his lady companions, was sent from that place to Jamison & Co. bankers, of Philadelphia, with whom the Trust Company had no credit. That draft was referred to parties here, but not paid. Livingston, being out of employment, agreed to go to Canada to hunt for Grier, taking two photographs of him, which he got from McKelvy, Armstrong, Dickson and Ardary, after he had a private talk with the Chief of Police. Mr. Cooney, and learned that Grier had been in that place. This was about the last of February, 1874. Cooney recognized the photographs, and said Grier had frequently been seen driving the Miss Bolton's around—sisters of Darcy Bolton. Cooney advised Livingston to return immediately or he would be detected, and Grier would escape, as witness had no extradition papers with him. Cooney also said Hildebrand, Shoenberger, of Pittsburgh, had been up there, and described another person that witness supposed to be Aaron French. As Grier was then supposed to be in the mines, back in the country some distance, Cooney sent a man named Dean to hunt for Grier, and Livingston returned to Pittsburgh. When Dean reached Peterboro, Ont., he had to take a hack for the mines, Bob Grier passed him on the street and he recognized him from the scene on his check, the picture, and general description. Dean followed Grier, who took the cars for Montreal, exchanging code sounds distance in the same train, Grier occupying the smoking car. At a station on the way Dean got out, and was walking along the platform, when a passenger in the smoking car, who knew him, raised the window and shouted: "Hello, Dean, who are you after now?" This Grier heard, and he became very much agitated, but Dean tried to ward off suspicion by seemingly paying no attention to him. After the train left the station, and was well under way, Dean, who had got into another car, went to look for Grier, but he was *not there*. He got off at that same station, and took good care not to get on again. All these facts Livingston learned by letter from Dean, after his return here. He informed McKelvey, and up to this time no one else knew of the secret. McKelvy then let Jim Pitcairn, witness and Schoyer, Jr., into the secret, as he wanted advice and assistance. Pitcairn, witness and retired, started for Washington to get the extradition papers, and after considerable delay Livingston set out for a second time to Canada, to capture the missing cashier. He did not succeed, however, but verified the truth of all that Dean had told him. After a fruitless search, Livingston returned. McKelvy not seeming anxious for her friends to spend more money in the wilds of Canada, Livingston dropped the whole matter, and never made any inquiry concerning Grier since. This is the substance of his statement. He concluded by saying that he had no charges to make against any one. The public could form their own opinion from the facts stated.

The committee then took a recess until two o'clock.

CONTROLLER SNODGRASS EXPLAINS.

At the beginning of the afternoon session, Controller Snodgrass asked permission to make a statement. The privilege being accorded, Mr. Snodgrass stated that Mayor McCarthy had produced a check book supposed to belong to the late John Ross, in which he explained the initials "R. M. S." as meaning R. M. Snodgrass: he wished to state that he did receive such a check, but he wished to state how he had received it; he would show by evidence that the transaction occurred in the year 1874, and that it was all right.

Mr. Carson—I will be sworn, Mr. Snodgrass. You can proceed with your statement. I desire to state, however, that your appearance here this afternoon is certainly voluntary.

Mr. Wettingill, one of the contractors, came in possession of $4,500 of bonds of the Carson street improvement; he remembered when Mr. W. came to me and asked me to dispose of the bonds for him; I told him I didn't think it legal; Mr. Wettingill replied that he was one of the contractors; referred him to Mr. Ross, some consultation ensued. Mr. Ross said there and made a return of a check to me for $5,000, the amount of bonds sold was about $4,900; supposed the balance was my fee for doing his services; this check has been held over my head for some time past and was used against me in my last campaign; don't know where Mayor McCarthy got that check book, and don't care to.

[At this point the witness produced the bond book of the Carson street improvement and explained the transaction. The bonds were credited to Messrs. Wettingill and Hemsup, and one was transferred to Mr. Gormly.]

Will a check have nothing to conceal about this trans; ct on; the bonds were issued regularly in 1874, although the stub gives the date of 1873; Mr. Wettingill will doubtless corroborate my statement, although I have not yet seen him; in corroboration I would offer the following letter, written by Mr. Ross, just previous to his death:

PITTSBURGH, January 16, 1875.

I feel quite positive the check for $4,500 was given by me to R. M. Snodgrass in payment of the proceeds of sale of Carson street improvement bonds; I think $3,000 and $600 of one of the other South Side streets. Such a transaction occurred about that time, and I think it must be the one about which Mr. Kennedy asked me to be informed, at the request of Mr. Snodgrass,

To Mr. Swan—Was not Controller at the time of this transaction. This was an outside matter.

To Mr. Robb—The Carson street Commissioners were elected in 1873. The transaction, as appears by the books, occurred in 1873, and not in 1874 as I supposed.

ABOUT BROWNSVILLE AVENUE.

Thomas S. Maple sworn—Am a Commissioner on Brownsville avenue: know of no undue influences used to secure the contract for paving that avenue; the work is not completed, six or seven hundred feet remaining unpaved, we have expended on Brownsville avenue, for grading and paving, $245,540 89, up to the first of March; on Washington avenue, we have expended $22,765 47. The sum total on the two is $268,306 36. A portion of the avenue paved is not in very good condition. Am not prepared to say that the city will realize the assessment on the whole of these avenues. The cost per foot front will be about $22, as near as can be calculated.

A. P. Norton sworn—Am a Commissioner on Brownsville avenue: the two avenues are about a mile and a half long; know of no influences brought to bear to secure the contract; given; while the bids were being given, I was approached by a party who said he would be willing to give $1,500 or $2,500 to secure the contract for a certain person; he was the only person who approached me that party did not get the contract; I would rather not give the name. The property assessed, at the time Brownsville avenue was commenced, I estimate at at $382,000. It is difficult to say now what the property is worth. Thinks the cost of the improvement will be about $275,000, leaving a surplus of $105,000. In this calculation, some seventy lots I throw out as worthless. There are 130 lots worth $195,000; a school property worth $37,000; 369 unimproved lots worth $150,000. There are seventy unimproved lots that I do not estimate at all.

To Mr. Richardson—The party who approached me was not a contractor, but in the interest of a contractor. He has done work in this vicinity, if not in this city.

MR. WETTINGILL'S STATEMENT.

Geo. Wettingill sworn—I got the bonds, referred to by Mr. Snodgrass, from the improvement commissioners, and could not sell them; I applied to Mr. Snodgrass to aid me in selling them; I proposed to pay him for his services, but he made no charge. I got the bonds in payment for work done on my contract.

ON THE AVENUE AGAIN.

Mr. Swan recalled Mr. Norton and asked him what proportion of Brownsville avenue property would be confi-cated. The witness replied that the three hundred unimproved lots, and the seventy classed as worthless would be confiscated.

To Mr. Robb—I think the whole county is benefited by the improvement, and ought to pay for it.

To Mr. Miner—The pavement, granite and trap rock, cost very little more than wood, and it is the best pavement I know of in this city, to-day.

Mr. Maple explained that he had heard of the offer to Mr. Norton, but had no knowledge of it.

Samuel Diescher sworn—Am engineer on Brownsville avenue; was employed to survey the land slides. [Witness described the various slides.] Estimated the whole assessable city property at $25,000. Retail license above $100 has been granted thus far, this being the sum paid for licenses by parties whose receipts are less than $25,000. Wholesale license higher than fifty dollars has been granted. All licenses expire on the 1st of May.

The Board of Directors of the Allegheny County Home have exhausted all the money received from taxes during 1875, and will need about six thousand dollars to carry them through, until the County Treasurer begins to receive the taxes for 1876, which will be in May. Last year the Commissioners levied a poor tax of a third of a mill, thinking this would secure enough money to meet all demands. The Board of Directors asked for a half a mill, but the Commissioners did not deem that necessary. This year the assessment was increased to half a mill, in accordance with the suggestion of the Board. During the year 1875 the Poor House received from the County Treasurer $59,306 54.

THE PITTSBURGH BAR.

List of Practising Attorneys Admitted Since 1837.

The following is a list of the practicing attorneys admitted to the bar of Allegheny county since the year 1837. There are several old member, not now practising, two of whom, at least, were admitted prior to the latter date—Hon. William G. Hawkins, Sr., and Hon. Thomas J. Bigham. The list embraces three hundred and two names.

1837—Robert Woods, Robert Robb, E. Bradford Todd.
1838—A. H. Miller, Thomas MacConnell.
1840—George F. Gillmore.
1841—M. Swartzwelder.
1842—John J. Mitchell, Robert McKnight, C. B. M. Smith.
1844—James J. Kuhn.
1845—Samuel Palmer, Cicero Hasbrouck, John Barton, William Bakewell.
1846—David Reed, W. C. Anghinbaugh, David D. Bruce, D. W. Bell, A. S. Bell, S. H. Geyer, Thomas M. Marshall, John N. McClowry, Nathaniel Nelson, John Bowman Sweitzer, H. Brady Wilkins.
1847—Robert Arthurs.
1848—Charles W. Robb, Robert B. Carnahan.
1849—William B. Negley, Joseph S. Morris, John R. Large, G. L. B. Fetterman.
1850—John Coyle, John H. Hampton, Thomas J. Keenan, Alexander M. Watson.
1851—Burgwin, S. B. W. Gill, E. P. Jones, J. Ludewig Koethen, Jacob Whitesell.
1852—W. M. Acheson, John H. Bailey, James W. Hall, Christopher Magee, John W. Riddell, Jacob F. Slagle.
1853—A. M. Brown, Jacob H. Miller, Stephen Woods, Jr.
1854—P. P. Morrison, Robert Pollock, R. C. G. Sproull.
1855—Robert M. Gibson, George Shiras, Jr.
1857—W. W. Thomson, Gilbert M. McMasters, Eb. Williams, Jr.
1858—J. J. Siebeneck, Samuel Harper, Thos. C. Lazzeby, A. McBride, S. Schoyer, Jr., J. M. Stoner, L. P. Stone, Thomas Williams, Jr.
1859—Edward T. Cassiday, John J. Case, J. Charles Dicken, John C. MacConnell, Robert B. Parkinson.
1860—Samuel A. Purviance, Levi Bird Duff, W. F. Gramam, John McClaren, W. N. Paxton, M. A. Woodward.
1861—J. D. Baldwin, Josiah W. Ells, Alfred Kerr, Charles B. Kenny, W. C. Morehan [, E. A. Montooth, William J. McGinn, Ha l Patterson, C. C. Taylor.
1862—George K. Cochran, Winfield S. Purviance, C. S. Ammond, John F. Edmundson, A. L. Pearson, Samuel C. Schoyer, James S Strickler.
1863—John S. Ferguson, S. A. Johnston, S. C. McCandless.
1864—J. C. McCombs, Joseph M. Gazzam, Noah W. Shafer, W. B. Rodgers, J. B. Finck John M. Kennedy, Charles S. Fetterman, S. D Rothermel, James K. P. Duff.
1865—A. C. Patterson, James P. Brown, Malcolm Hay, James Evans, Hans B. Herron, Thomas M. Bayne, John S. Lambie, J. W. Milligan, Henry McCullough, D. W. Elder, Joseph Hays, Wilkins Robinson, J. W. Kirker.
1866—W. K. Jennings, Josiah Cohen, [H. B McCormick, R. C. Christy, S. P. Fulton, Geo N. Monro, Alexander G. Cochran, George H Christy, William B. Clarke, John G. Bryan, John S. Robb, C. Shinvely, W. Scott Moore, W. L Chaifant.
1867—J. W. Donaldson, D. D. Watson, W. A. Lewis, John Dalzell, James W. Murray, John H. Callahan, J. H. White, W. B. Carr, Robert E. Stewart, T. M. Patterson, J. W. Kirker.
1868—T. S. Parker, A. R. Hays, H. A. Collier, Jones W. Over, A. Blakeley, William Blakeley, R. J. Powers, W. F. Austin, William S. Miller, Alfred J. Treacy, Charles F. McKenna, George W. DeCamp, S. A. McClung, Calvin Sellers, W. A Sipe, Thomas Hindman, J. E. McKelvey.
1869—H. W. Poor, John Shannon, Robert B. Petty, John H. Mueller, Henry S. Floyd, H. D. Gamble, T. J. Jack, John C. Newmyer, George W. Guthrie.
1870—Archie Cummins, T. Walter Day, B. F. Kennedy, W. B Porter, W. O Crawford, A. M. Hunter, Robert S. Liff, J. Scott Ferguson, Thomas C. Monteoth, Joel L. Bigham, Wm. Byrnes, Thomas B. Kerr, A. A. Emery, John A. Metquade J. W. McDowell, J. E. Owens, L. E. Johns, John D. Owens.
1871—James Howe, L. Bird, L. D, Harbaugh, A. S. Bloor, George T. Oliver, J. M. Acheson, James F. Glitea, H. C. Bowers, Magnus Pflaum, W. H. McCleary, Jr., James Jenkins, Jr., Robert A. James Grier, J. S. Cook.
1872—Alexander Simpson, S. Young, E. E. Galbraith, Lewis McMullen, Kenneth McIntosh Thomas T. Wightman, James Y. Marshall, W. N. Petrikin, Charles Herriott, Gustave M. Hilsburg, D. F. Patterson, A. A. Adams, Wm. P. Schell, Jr., James C. Doty, J. H. Stavely, A. Miller, T. B. Adams, Chas. B. Johnston, Thos. J. O'Keefe, Robert J. Frazier, James A. McKain.
1873—Charles L. Powers, L. H. Hunter, Wm. Addison, H. A. Barclay, Wm. McClelland, L. Schaffenberg, Frank Shoenberger, of Pittsburgh, had been up there, and described another person that witness supposed to be Aaron French. Grier was then supposed to be in the mines, back in the country some distance. Cooney sent a man named Dean to hunt for Grier, and Livingston returned to Pittsburgh. When Dean reached Peterboro, Ont., he had to take a hack for the mines, Bob Grier passed him on the street and he recognized him from the scene on his check, the picture, and general description. Dean followed Grier, who took the cars for Montreal, exchanging code sounds distance in the same train, Grier occupying the smoking car. At a station on the way Dean got out, and was walking along the platform, when a passenger in the smoking car, who knew him, raised the window and shouted: "Hello, Dean, who are you after now?" This Grier heard, and he became very much agitated, but Dean tried to ward off suspicion by seemingly paying no attention to him. After the train left the station, and was well under way, Dean, who had got into another car, went to look for Grier, but he was *not there*. He got off at that same station, and took good care not to get on again. All these facts Livingston learned by letter from Dean, after his return here. He informed McKelvey, and up to this time no one else knew of the secret. McKelvy then let Jim Pitcairn, witness and Schoyer, Jr., into the secret, as he wanted advice and assistance. Pitcairn, witness and retired, started for Washington to get the extradition papers, and after considerable delay Livingston set out for a second time to Canada, to capture the missing cashier. He did not succeed, however, but verified the truth of all that Dean had told him. After a fruitless search, Livingston returned. McKelvy not seeming anxious for her friends to spend more money in the wilds of Canada, Livingston dropped the whole matter, and never made any inquiry concerning Grier since. This is the substance of his statement. He concluded by saying that he had no charges to make against any one. The public could form their own opinion from the facts stated.

The committee then took a recess until two o'clock.

CONTROLLER SNODGRASS EXPLAINS.

At the beginning of the afternoon session, Controller Snodgrass asked permission to make a statement. The privilege being accorded, Mr. Snodgrass stated that Mayor McCarthy had produced a check book supposed to belong to the late John Ross, in which he explained the initials "R. M. S." as meaning R. M. Snodgrass: he wished to state that he did receive such a check, but he wished to state how he had received it; he would show by evidence that the transaction occurred in the year 1874, and that it was all right.

Mr. Carson—I will be sworn, Mr. Snodgrass. You can proceed with your statement. I desire to state, however, that your appearance here this afternoon is certainly voluntary.

Mr. Wettingill, one of the contractors, came in possession of $4,500 of bonds of the Carson street improvement; he remembered when Mr. W. came to me and asked me to dispose of the bonds for him; I told him I didn't think it legal; Mr. Wettingill replied that he was one of the contractors; referred him to Mr. Ross, some consultation ensued. Mr. Ross said there and made a return of a check to me for $5,000, the amount of bonds sold was about $4,900; supposed the balance was my fee for doing his services; this check has been held over my head for some time past and was used against me in my last campaign; don't know where Mayor McCarthy got that check book, and don't care to.

[At this point the witness produced the bond book of the Carson street improvement and explained the transaction. The bonds were credited to Messrs. Wettingill and Hemsup, and one was transferred to Mr. Gormly.]

Will a check have nothing to conceal about this trans; ct on; the bonds were issued regularly in 1874, although the stub gives the date of 1873; Mr. Wettingill will doubtless corroborate my statement, although I have not yet seen him; in corroboration I would offer the following letter, written by Mr. Ross, just previous to his death:

PITTSBURGH, January 16, 1875.

I feel quite positive the check for $4,500 was given by me to R. M. Snodgrass in payment of the proceeds of sale of Carson street improvement bonds; I think $3,000 and $600 of one of the other South Side streets. Such a transaction occurred about that time, and I think it must be the one about which Mr. Kennedy asked me to be informed, at the request of Mr. Snodgrass,

To Mr. Swan—Was not Controller at the time of this transaction. This was an outside matter.

To Mr. Robb—The Carson street Commissioners were elected in 1873. The transaction, as appears by the books, occurred in 1873, and not in 1874 as I supposed.

ABOUT BROWNSVILLE AVENUE.

Thomas S. Maple sworn—Am a Commissioner on Brownsville avenue: know of no undue influences used to secure the contract for paving that avenue; the work is not completed, six or seven hundred feet remaining unpaved, we have expended on Brownsville avenue, for grading and paving, $245,540 89, up to the first of March; on Washington avenue, we have expended $22,765 47. The sum total on the two is $268,306 36. A portion of the avenue paved is not in very good condition. Am not prepared to say that the city will realize the assessment on the whole of these avenues. The cost per foot front will be about $22, as near as can be calculated.

A. P. Norton sworn—Am a Commissioner on Brownsville avenue: the two avenues are about a mile and a half long; know of no influences brought to bear to secure the contract; given; while the bids were being given, I was approached by a party who said he would be willing to give $1,500 or $2,500 to secure the contract for a certain person; he was the only person who approached me that party did not get the contract; I would rather not give the name. The property assessed, at the time Brownsville avenue was commenced, I estimate at at $382,000. It is difficult to say now what the property is worth. Thinks the cost of the improvement will be about $275,000, leaving a surplus of $105,000. In this calculation, some seventy lots I throw out as worthless. There are 130 lots worth $195,000; a school property worth $37,000; 369 unimproved lots worth $150,000. There are seventy unimproved lots that I do not estimate at all.

To Mr. Richardson—The party who approached me was not a contractor, but in the interest of a contractor. He has done work in this vicinity, if not in this city.

MR. WETTINGILL'S STATEMENT.

Geo. Wettingill sworn—I got the bonds, referred to by Mr. Snodgrass, from the improvement commissioners, and could not sell them; I applied to Mr. Snodgrass to aid me in selling them; I proposed to pay him for his services, but he made no charge. I got the bonds in payment for work done on my contract.

ON THE AVENUE AGAIN.

Mr. Swan recalled Mr. Norton and asked him what proportion of Brownsville avenue property would be confi-cated. The witness replied that the three hundred unimproved lots, and the seventy classed as worthless would be confiscated.

To Mr. Robb—I think the whole county is benefited by the improvement, and ought to pay for it.

To Mr. Miner—The pavement, granite and trap rock, cost very little more than wood, and it is the best pavement I know of in this city, to-day.

Mr. Maple explained that he had heard of the offer to Mr. Norton, but had no knowledge of it.

Samuel Diescher sworn—Am engineer on Brownsville avenue; was employed to survey the land slides. [Witness described the various slides.] Estimated the whole assessable city property at $25,000. Retail license above $100 has been granted thus far, this being the sum paid for licenses by parties whose receipts are less than $25,000. Wholesale license higher than fifty dollars has been granted. All licenses expire on the 1st of May.

The Board of Directors of the Allegheny County Home have exhausted all the money received from taxes during 1875, and will need about six thousand dollars to carry them through, until the County Treasurer begins to receive the taxes for 1876, which will be in May. Last year the Commissioners levied a poor tax of a third of a mill, thinking this would secure enough money to meet all demands. The Board of Directors asked for a half a mill, but the Commissioners did not deem that necessary. This year the assessment was increased to half a mill, in accordance with the suggestion of the Board. During the year 1875 the Poor House received from the County Treasurer $59,306 54.

A Chance!

D. W. Evans will sell on Saturday, April 8th, at auction, at three o'clock P. M., one magnificent solitaire diamond ring, about four karats; one diamond ring, eight stones, pure water diamonds; one pure water of nine stones: ladies' rings, three-fourths to one karat each; one richly set, latest style, bib and ring. Bought of Bailey & Co., Philadelphia, consisting of twenty-seven diamonds, all of the first water.

The diamonds are now in the window for inspection, and will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve.

D. W. EVANS,
No. 87 Fifth avenue, Department Store.

The Flocker Inquest.

The Coroner's jury in the case of William Flocker, who was killed near Glendale by an accommodation train, met yesterday and heard additional testimony, after which they adjourned till to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock. It having been reported that Flocker was put off a westward bound train the jury desire to hear additional testimony on that point.

For Rent.

A nicely furnished front room, large and pleasant, No. 234 Penn avenue: About five minutes' walk from Postoffice.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Superior Workmanship.

One of the principals which govern the merchant tailoring establishment of J. B. Carson, No. 48 Sixth street, is superiority in workmanship; no garment is allowed to leave his hands unless perfectly satisfactory in every detail in point of workmanship.

Have You Seen

the Domestic Portable Range, the best cooking apparatus in the market? Manufactured by JOHN B. HERRON & CO.
291 Liberty street.

Fashionable Suits

made to order from the choicest material, and at greatly reduced prices, can be obtained at the popular merchant tailoring establishment of J. B. Carson, No. 48 Sixth street.

Do You Want

a good stove? Buy the Domestic. Manufactured by JOHN B. HERRON & CO.
291 Liberty street.

Reduction in Carriage

repairs at L. Glesenkamp & Co.'s, successors to C. West & Co., at the old stand, Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, foot of Fourth avenue.

Imported Fabrics.

J. B. Carson, No. 48 Sixth street, is now showing a full line of the latest styles in imported fabrics, and solicits an inspection of his stock, feeling confident he will be able to please the most fastidious taste.

We Advise All

those in want of a new stove to buy the Domestic Portable Range. Manufactured by JOHN B. HERRON & CO.
291 Liberty street.

Prices Low.

The ruling motto in every branch of trade is *low prices*. Inquiry demonstrates the fact that J. B. Carson, the celebrated merchant tailor at No. 48 Sixth street, is prepared to meet his patrons with the lowest prices of the season.

A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

Many persons, no doubt, are contemplating the important item of getting a new suit, and as yet have no settled conclusion as to where to go in order to get a perfect fitting garment. To all such we would say that the popular merchant tailor, J. B. Carson, No. 48 Sixth street, guarantees satisfaction in this respect in every particular.

J. B Carson,

The popular merchant tailor, No. 48 Sixth street, is now prepared to show a full line of the latest styles in clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods. An inspection of his stock is respectfully solicited.

W. J. France, "the Grocer,"

has removed to No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Removal.

NIEMAN & AHLERS,
Merchant Tailors, have removed to 101 Smithfield street, third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.

The Finest Cigars

in the market at 6 for 25 cents. "The Aroma" U. S. C. M.

The Whisky Trials.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The trial of Fresinger & Co's. distillers at Milan, Illinois, accused in a joint indictment of whisky frauds, began in the United States Court this morning. The evidence elicited went to show that the defendants shipped illicit goods from Milan to Chicago by an arrangement which they made with the railroad agents there and here, without entering the amounts on the railroad books. The spirits were then shipped to New York and through coming from Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—In the United States Circuit this morning, Judge Dillon announced that he would decide the McKee, Maguire and Avery cases and all the railroad cases before him, on Saturday, when his court will adjourn. If the motion for a new trial in the McKee case and the motion for arrest of judgment in the Avery case are overruled, they will receive sentence, and Judge Treat, of the District Court, will probably pass sentence on McKee and all the distillers who have pleaded guilty in his court, some time next week.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Condemnation proceedings were executed in the United States Court this morning against the Lake Shore Distilling Company. This distillery is the property of H. B. Miller & Sons.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—The evidence in the case of Jacob Nunnemacher closed today, and the arguments of counsel began. It is not expected that the case will be given to the jury before Monday. Then the trial of ex-Collector Erskine will be given.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The Serapis, with the Prince of Wales and suite on board, arrived at Malta yesterday.

By an explosion in a varnish factory, yesterday, Miss Mary Lustre, colored, was burned to death.

Secretary Bristow arrived at his home in Louisville yesterday morning, and will remain there a few days.

Bishop John Johns, of the Protestant Epis